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EASTERN BLOC MBFR PLAN 'REALISTIC COMPROMISE'

PM131039 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 27, Jul 83 pp 10-11

[N. Zholkver article: "Businesslike, Constructive"]

[Text] It will be ten years in October since the representatives of seven Warsaw Treaty states and twelve NATO countries sat down at the negotiating table in the Redoutensaal of the Hofburg palace in the Austrian capital for talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Regrettably, these talks have not yet produced a single agreed document. To date not a single line of a future agreement has been put down in writing. The reason for such a situation is the position adopted by the Western powers. Without the slightest grounds they question the approximate parity of the strength of the Warsaw Treaty states and NATO in central Europe. The West is trying to drown businesslike talks in sterile discussion about troop strength.

The position of the USSR and its allies in Vienna is altogether different. The latest testimony to this is the new initiative they have put forward.

On June 23 the delegations of Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Poland and the USSR, all of which are direct participants in the negotiations, submitted to a plenary session the draft of a comprehensive agreement on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments and relative measures in Central Europe.

What is its substance? First, the draft envisages a commitment by the direct participants in the talks to reduce their land forces in central Europe within three years of the entry into force of the agreement so as to bring the total numerical strength of each side down to an equal collective level of 900,000 men. This would leave 700,000 servicemen in the land forces, while the number of air force personnel on each side would be limited to a ceiling of 200,000. Each side would itself decide how many of its own troops to reduce so as to achieve the required equal collective levels of the numerical strength of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO armed forces. The draft provides for the reduction of forces by complete units, together with their armaments and materiel.

Precise figures recorded in an agreement would be a clear and simple realization of the agreed principles of the Vienna negotiations -- the principle of reciprocity and the principle of not jeopardizing the security of any of the sides. This would cut once and for all the Gordian knot of discussions concerning discrepancies in the data on the numerical strength of the armed forces.

Second, the socialist countries propose that the foreign troops being reduced by withdrawn to the confines in their national frontiers and deployed in new places in such a way as not to jeopardize the security of any of the states participating in the talks, including those with a special status in Vienna.

Third, a commitment by the sides is envisaged providing for observance of the agreed equal collective levels, and preclusion of any, even temporary, overstepping of them.

In a special section of their draft the socialist countries propose a complex of measures for verifying the observance of the agreement which accords with the principle of rational correlation to the character of the reductions, a system of control of the process of reduction not only of foreign but also of national forces. Also provided for is effective verification of the levels of the numerical strength of the armed forces remaining after all the reductions have been made.

Here are a few of the measures suggested. They include, for example, the invitation on a voluntary basis of observers from both sides to supervise the withdrawal and reduction of the biggest contingents of the respective foreign and national forces the establishment on each side, after all reductions have been carried out, of 3-4 permanent observation points to supervise the withdrawal of troops from Central Europe or their introduction into that area; the commitment by each side not to obstruct the operation of the national technical means of control of the other side. Submitting the new draft agreement to the plenary meeting, Emil Keblusek, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation, pointed out that it was based wholly and completely on a simple practical approach to the solution of the problems of reduction advanced in the proposals of the socialist countries of February 17, 1983 (see New Times No. 9 for 1983)

The new draft retains and develops all the positive elements that have accumulated throughout the duration of the Vienna negotiations. At the same time, it is by way of being a compromise inasmuch as in many respects it meets the wishes of the Western powers halfway. Together with the proposals of February 17, it gives the negotiators a complete, realistic programme of actions calculated to get the Vienna talks off the ground.

CONGRESS YIELDS TO 'POWERFUL PRESSURE' FOR B-1

LD140941 Moscow TASS in English 0909 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Washington July 14 TASS -- Under a powerful pressure of the placemen of the military industrial complex, the upper chamber of the U.S. Congress has endorsed the plans of the administration to start the production of the new "B-1" strategic bomber. The amendment of Senator Edward Kennedy (Democrat, Massachusetts) which provides for taking away from the military budget about 7,000 million dollars needed for the production of the first ten planes of this type was turned down by 68 votes against 30. According to the plans of the White House, the U.S. Armed Forces are to receive 92 "B-1" bombers, which would cost American taxpayers about 40,000 million dollars.

PENTAGON'S PERLE 'JUGGLING' ARMS CONTROL FACTS

LD132141 Moscow TASS in English 2027 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] New York July 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Kikilo reports:

The Reagan administration intends to continue adhering to the dangerous policy of the preliminary rearming in talks with the Soviet Union on questions of arms control. Such a statement was made in the Armed Services Committee of the House by Assistant Secretary of Defense (international security policy) Richard Perle.

The administration will continue the development and creation of such latest types of armaments as MX missiles, B-1 and "Stealth" strategic bombers, nuclear submarines and "Trident" missiles even if an agreement on arms reductions is reached between the United States and the USSR, said Richard Perle.

The Pentagon's high-ranking representative attacked those U.S. legislators who declare against the openly militaristic policy of the White House and demand a realistic approach to the talks with the Soviet Union. Richard Perle said that these persons thus damage the United States position at the talks. He resorted to a gross juggling with facts that has already become customary for the present administration on the real correlation of stragetic armaments of the USA and the USSR. And according to the admission of authoritative specialists in the sphere, including American specialists, this correlation is characterised by approximate parity.

Perle's speech in the Congress showed clearly again that the Reagan administration assumed the course at the unrestrained arms race and has no intention of seeking a constructive solution at the talks on the arms limitation.

SOVIET, U.S. SALT DELEGATION MEETINGS ANNOUNCED

Full-Delegation Meeting 12 Jul

LD121122 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Geneva July 12 TASS -- A full delegation meeting was held at the Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation and Reduction Talks here today.

Plenary Session 14 Jul

LD141156 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Geneva July 14 TASS -- The Soviet and U.S. delegations to talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms had a plenary meeting here today.

NEW TIMES REFLECTS ON MOOD OF MOSCOW SUMMIT

PM131043 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 27, Jul 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Call to Reason"]

[Text] Not for nothing, it seems, is it said that a diplomat's tongue is given him to conceal his thoughts. At any rate, in Washington this old maxim of bourgeois diplomacy is certainly practised for all it is worth. When pressing for further arms appropriations from Congress, President Reagan explains his demands by nothing less than concern for peace. The White House and the European "Atlanticists" claim that the pershings and cruise missiles are needed for Western Europe's security. And the MX has even been dubbed the "peacekeeper" missile.

Washington's crude efforts to disguise its plans could just be dismissed with a smile of contempt -- if the stakes were not so high. For all these missiles are first-strike weapons. General Maxwell Taylor, ret., formerly Army Chief of Staff and chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, declared recently in THE WASHINGTON POST that America must have the capability to inflict on the Soviets in a few hours damage and casualties at least as great as they suffered in all the years of World War II. Nor is it only in generals' minds that pathological hatred of socialism gets the better of reason. The United States has proclaimed it its aim to stamp out socialism as a social system!

And Washington's insensate imperial ambitions have been carried into the plane of practical action, heightening tension in the world from day to day. Not so long ago President Reagan got Congress to approve the manufacture of the MX. Now vice-president Bush is touring Western Europe to secure unqualified support for the siting there of new American missiles against the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. For one thing, he is to go to work on Denmark, whose parliament has called for this to be deferred while the Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe go on in Geneva.

What has been the reaction of the Soviet Union and the other European socialist states, whose security is being threatened? Their approach to the situation is a responsible one. Any attempt to decide the historical contest between the two world social systems by military conflict would be disastrous for mankind, Yuriy Andropov stressed at the recent Plenum of the CC CPSU. The world well knows the restraint shown by the socialist countries in the conduct of international affairs, even at moments when patience could well be expected to give out. On the desks of the leaders of the NATO countries and on the table at the Geneva and Vienna talks, is a whole series of our constructive proposals. Proposals motivated by the desire to make an end of confrontation, to put relations between the states of the two systems on a normal basis, to safeguard humanity from nuclear war. And what do we see? Some of these proposals the West rejects out of hand, of others it says that they need to be studied, then pigeonholes them, continuing the while with the executive of its military plans.

The Soviet Union has given warning before now that in view of the growing threat to its security and that of its allies, it is faced with the necessity of taking answering measures to strengthen its defences. The states of the socialist community have a common stand. At their meeting in Moscow their party and government leaders declared that on no account would they allow military superiority to be achieved over them.

We are not threatening the West, not trying to intimidate it as capitalist propaganda would have people believe.

Socialist foreign policy does not go in for blackmail. What the socialist community is doing is to warn the NATO countries against reckless steps which would inevitably lead to a dangerous escalation in Europe and set off a chain reaction in the world. There is still time to draw back from this fatal course.

The states represented at the Moscow meeting are convinced that peace cannot be strengthened through an arms race. They are consistent opponents of its spiralling. Only through limitation, reduction, and destruction of armaments, only through measures leading towards general and complete disarmament under strict international control can humanity achieve firm and lasting peace. And they solemnly appeal to the member states of the North Atlantic alliance and to all the nations of the world to soberly and objectively consider the present threatening trend of international relations and draw the conclusions dictated by reason and answering to the profoundest interests of mankind.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL EYES EAST-WEST IDEOLOGICAL BOUT

PM132250 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Struggle for Minds and Hearts"]

[Text] Our times are notable for the unprecedentedly intense and acute confrontation of two diametrically opposed world outlooks, two political courses -- socialism and imperialism. Making their main gamble the attainment of military superiority and an unrestrained arms race, the United States and the NATO countries are mounting desperate hostile campaigns and waging an unprecedented "psychological war" against the Soviet Union and the states of the socialist community. Under these circumstances it is important to give comprehensive consideration in our ideological and mass political work to the features of the contemporary international situation.

"A struggle is under way for the minds and hearts of the billions of people on the planet," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said at the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. "And the future of mankind depends to a considerable extent on the outcome of this ideological struggle."

The historic achievements of real socialism, the peace initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union, and the well argued nature, the principledness, and the calm and confident tone of the speeches by the leaders of the CPSU and our state are all exerting a profound influence on the international community. It is the task of our foreign political propaganda to be able to take to the broadest masses worldwide, in an intelligible and convincing form, the truth about the socialist society, about its advantages and its peace-loving foreign policy.

The voice of Moscow, the voice of truth and reason, reaches many corners of the planet. Here are just a few examples of the many, many letters from foreign citizens addressed to the editorial offices of the Soviet mass media: "Your materials help people to gain a better understanding of the essence of the USSR's domestic and foreign policies and of those changes which are taking place in the world under the influence of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism," writes (K. Di Frentso) from Italy. "Listening to your broadcasts," U.S. citizen (Kh. Gardi) writes to Moscow radio, "I can now well understand what is going on in my country and abroad." Here is the opinion of (N.K. Payk) of India: "Over the years I have been listening to broadcasts from Moscow I have been able to explain a great deal to myself, but the main thing is that I have conceived the essence of the Leninist theory of socialism and have become aware of the necessity of its practical implementation."

However, as was remarked at the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, our foreign political propaganda is not yet succeeding fully in surmounting the barricade of anti-socialist prejudice with which the West's ruling circles surround their peoples. Sometimes the information is late, sometimes events are commented on superficially, and as a result we have no longer to persuade but to dissuade the listener or reader, which is much more difficult. Our ideological institutions and cadres answerable for this most important area of propaganda work are urged to strive persistently to boost the combativeness, convincingness, currency, and attractiveness of our foreign political propaganda.

In their psychological war against the countries of socialism, the imperialist "crusaders" are making active use of radio and television channels and are attempting to organize a veritable information-propaganda intervention. The party believes a well conceived, unified, dynamic, and effective system of counterpropaganda is necessary in order for us to skillfully expose the lying, subversive imperialist propaganda not only in the international arena but also inside the country.

Definite steps toward the creation of elements of this system are being taken in Maritime Kray, in Moscow, in the Ukraine, in Belorussia, Kazakhstan, and Estonia. Counterpropaganda work is being carried out with diverse categories of the population; lectures are being given, exhibitions organized, and literature published on this theme. Active opposition to anti-Sovietism and anticommunism must become the constant thrust of the activity of party organizations and the mass media. Our propaganda is called upon to expose convincingly the antipopular essence of imperialism, its policy and ideology. It is necessary to inculcate in every Soviet person an unwavering ideological conviction and vigilance, a unique sort of "immunity" to any manifestations of hostile views. Party committees, the Central Committee's June Plenum observed, must have a clear conception of what, in which form and by which channels, the class enemy is trying to get through to us and must deliver a timely and demonstrative rebuff to his onslaughts.

Our ideological adversary is powerless to shake the convictions of the overwhelming majority of Soviet people. However, we should not fail to see that loopholes for alien influence exist wherever carelessness and sluggishness are present in our educational work. On the one hand this expresses itself in individual instances of social passivity, apoliticalness, and thoughtless petty criticism, and in manifestations of a consumerist mentality among a part of the population; on the other hand, in the imitation of bourgeois standards and style of behavior. Party organizations should not fail to make a principled evaluation of the actions of those people who consciously or unconsciously sing our adversary's song [pet c chuzhogo golosa] and who disseminate all manner of scandal and rumor. No communist can ignore such occurrences. Greater attention should also be given to the selection of the spiritual output from abroad [zarubezhnaya dukhovnaya produksiya] obtained via cultural exchange. First place here must go to the political rather than the commerical approach.

Some people [nekotoraya chast lyudey] in our country remain under the influence of religion. Imperialism's numerous ideological centers seek not only to maintain but also to implant religiosity and to impart to it an anti-Soviet, antisocialist thrust. Particular hopes here are pinned on religious extremists. Party committees must improve the forms and methods of atheistic propaganda by stressing primarily enlightenment and persuasion and individual work with people. The party calls for the continued development of Soviet people's political vigilance, of their implacability to hostile views, of the ability to withstand ideological subversion and opportunist and revisionist attacks on real socialism. The class tempering of the working people and uncompromising struggle against bourgeois ideology -- this is the constant task of party organization and all communists.

TASS CITES PRAVDA ON PROPOSED SOUTH ATLANTIC PACT

LD070600 Moscow TASS in English 0523 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- A "symposium" organized by representatives of the Republic of South Africa was held in the capital of Argentina a few days ago, Vadim Listov writes in the item "Relapse to Pact Mania" published in a commentator's column in PRAVDA. By all indications, the author writes, the "symposium" had the purpose to substantiate the "strategic need" of the creation of the so-called South Atlantic Pact (SATO). Washington was invisibly present at the meeting. As news agencies reported, the "new initiatives" of the CIA were also discussed at the symposium. The aim of these initiatives is to compel Argentina to take the "Western course," that is, to help implement Washington's military-political designs in the area.

The idea of creating SATO was conceived back in 1957. It was supposed that the bloc would include the United States, the Republic of South Africa, Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay.

But the matter has not come off mainly because of Argentina's and Brazil's resistance. The plans of creating SATO, PRAVDA writes, form an inalienable part of the strategy of Washington that is enmeshing the world with a network of military bases and military-political blocs. The local aspect of the problem is no less important. It is connected, specifically, with the attitude that Brazil and, especially, Argentina have for these plans. These countries are becoming increasingly aware that the creation of SATO is not in their national interests, for the two South American countries would be given a secondary role in the military bloc which would be dominated by the United States and the Republic of South Africa which is linked with U.S. monopolies by much closer ties than Argentina and Brazil. Moreover, the author writes, the two South American countries would be involved directly in conducting the rabid anti-communist course of the USA in areas stretching to Australia which President Reagan proclaimed a "zone of U.S. vital interests." Striving to involve Argentina into an active participation in the forming of SATO, Washington is at the same time trying to tear it apart from the Non-aligned Movement, to weaken its foreign policy positions.

The Argentinian people, the author writes in conclusion, declares resolutely against its country being involved in the aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism. These feelings are spreading and they cannot be dampened either by Washington's "new initiatives" or by "symposiums" organized by its vassals.

U.S. PRESSURES ARGENTINA ON S. ATLANTIC PACT

LD042353 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] A so-called symposium is meeting in Buenos Aires in an atmosphere of top secrecy. The meeting was sponsored by the South African lobby to make amendments in the strategic plans of setting up a South Atlantic pact. Commentary is by Yevgeniy Stepanov, and this is what he writes: The idea of knocking together an aggressive bloc in the South Atlantic originated in the United States, with whose blessing and support it has been carried out. The current symposium in Buenos Aires has provided fresh proof. According to reports its participants are considering new CIA moves to make Argentina follow the Western course or, in other words, to pressure that country into joining the projected SATO and soil its relations with the many nonaligned countries which have helped Argentina during its anticolonial war over the Falkland Islands.

This time Washington has chosen the racist regime of South Africa as the key instrument in the realization of its plans. Why? Well, first of all, because Pretoria is one of the most loyal and favorite allies of the United States. Secondly, because the racists whole-heartedly support the idea of a South Atlantic pact. Besides, the powerful war machine of South Africa that the West and Israel have helped to build would be a valuable contribution to such a bloc. This explains why Pretoria's emissaries, with instructions from Washington, have become such frequent visitors to Latin America. They seek to joint to the projected pact the most reactionary dictatorships of Latin America such as Paraguay and Chile, and at the present meeting in Buenos Aires, Pretoria's envoys, among them a strong group of representatives of military, diplomatic, and business circles, have launched a regular offensive on Argentina. Washington is interested in having in the South Atlantic a military alliance as similar to NATO as soon as possible. It is alarmed by the mounting national liberation struggle in the south of Africa, by the desire of Latin American countries to pursue an independent policy. In these conditions SATO, as its organizers plan, should help preserve imperialist domination in the area, torpedo the political and economic independence of the local countries, and suppress by arms any display of discontent with American diktat.

The appearance of anothe aggressive alliance in the South Atlantic will inevitably aggravate the situation in the area, which gives rise to profound concern among its nations and the progressive public everywhere. The position of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries on this issue is well-known. They oppose the idea of establishing new military-political blocs or expanding the operations sphere of existing ones.

'PREREQUISITES' NEEDED FOR U.S.-SOVIET SUMMIT

LD140956 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Kuriy Kornilov writes:

The American newspaper WASHINGTON POST carries a lengthy article by Joseph Kraft on a possibility of holding a Soviet-American summit meeting. In the article it is asserted that Moscow and Washington are actively engaged in preparations for such a meeting and that the Russians are already half way to it.

WASHINGTON POST is not the only publication of the American press which writes about the possibility of holding a Soviet-American summit meeting. It is also known that the U.S. Senate adopted by a majority of votes a few days ago a resolution calling for such a meeting. This is evidence of the growing and, we should say, well-justified concern which sober-minded U.S. politicians, the American public feel in the connection with the continued aggravation of the international situation.

There can be no doubt that in principle a meeting of leaders of the USSR and USA could be of great significance for solution of major problems pertaining both to Soviet-American relations and to the international situation as a whole. But also obvious is something different: For such a meeting to bring real fruits, the relevant prerequisites are necessary. What is required is a certain extent of mutual understanding on major international problems, which also determine the state of Soviet-American relations, and the general situation in the international scene.

What is necessary is undoubtedly the desire from sides to strive in deed, not in words, for positive changes, and -- still better -- to a radical turn in the mutual relations.

Are there such prerequisites for a Soviet-American summit meeting now? Let's have a look at facts. The core of the U.S. policy towards the USSR has been and remains the stake on force, the desire to break, cost what it may, through the unrestrained arms race the approximate military-strategic parity that was established in Europe and in the world, so that, on having a nuclear sword, long and sharp, to dictate its will and its terms to the other side.

Such an aggressive line does not carry any positive, constructive spirit. It is aimed not at cooperation and a joint quest for ways of solution of pressing problems, but at heightening of tension and confrontation.

At a time when these or other American leaders, press publications discourse on a possibility and expediency of a Soviet-American summit meeting, official Washington is doing its utmost to see to it that this discourse be substantiated by nothing, absolutely nothing.

Answering some time ago the question of a correspondent of our news agency concerning assumption on a Soviet-American summit meeting, being advanced in the West, the USSR foreign minister Andrey Gromyko said: "When American policy shows real signs of readiness for conducting affairs in a serious and constructive spirit, then the question of the possibility of the meeting will be viewed differently." Now, too, the USSR abides by this principled stand.

U.S. SAID TO BACK ISRAELI 'EXPANSIONISM'

PM131048 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 27, Jul 83 p 12

[Dmitriy Volskiy "Observer's View": "What Next?"]

[Text] How long ago was it that the Western press said Reagan wanted to well-nigh topple Begin? And how long ago was it that U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger reproached the Israeli Premier for unwillingness to reckon with U.S. interests? Yet in mid-June the very same Weinberger publicly declared that it was time to resume the U.S.-Israeli "strategic co-operation." And the White House is in effect giving the green light to the establishment by Tel Aviv of new paramilitary settlements in the occupied Arab territories. In other words, Washington is now demonstratively taking Israel's adventuristic anti-Arab policy under its wing, cancelling out the overtures it still made a short time ago to the conservative quarters in the Arab world. Why this "turn-about-face," as it has been described by the U.S. press?

It cannot be said of course that there has been any radical change of policy. The U.S. has always supported Israeli expansionism; its differences with Tel Aviv have been nothing more than family squabbles, which were played up merely to throw dust in the eyes of the outside world. Nevertheless, a new tack has been taken. Many press commentators associate it with election considerations: Reagan wants to make sure of the support of the U.S. Zionist organizations before officially entering the electoral race. But this is only part of the truth. The basic thing here in our opinion is not the tactical manoeuvres of the White House, but the strategic designs of the U.S. imperialist quarters.

The year since Israel invaded Lebanon has made it plain that the social and political alignments inside the Arab world are not shaping as the Americans expected. The indignation there at the U.S. backing of the aggressor is too great. In these circumstances even the United States' close friends among the Arab monarchs have not ventured openly to support either the "Reagan plan," which ignores the rights of the Palestinians, or the agreement on surrender terms forced upon Lebanon. At the same time there has been a sharpening of differences within the Arab world and, in particular, in the PLO. Washington and Tel Aviv have not been able to resist the temptation to fan these differences, to undermine the PLO and to break up its alliance with Syria. The stratagem envisages the possibility of Israel "again having recourse to arms" against the Palestinians. The new Israeli Defence Minister, Moshe Arens, said as much on June 24. And no one has repudiated the stand of the chief of the Israeli General Staff who in May threatened Syria with war "on all fronts."

But if anyone has been frightened by these threats it is the people of Israel, who are weary of endless wars. Indicative of this was the 100,000-strong anti-war demonstration held in Tel Aviv in June. The positions of the Begin government have been weakened to such an extent that it is generally believed that if parliamentary elections were to be held now, the government bloc would not be returned to power. However, it transpires that an aggressive, bellicose government such as Israel has today suits the U.S. Administration best of all. All the more so since the above-mentioned Arens was until recently Israeli Ambassador to the U.S., where, according to press reports, he "won the confidence" of the U.S. Administration.

The Israeli war machine is already to all practical purposes in operational interaction with the U.S. armed forces. And not only with the elements of the Rapid Deployment Force in Lebanon as part of the "multinational force" there, but on a far wider plane -- firstly, with the U.S. Central Command to which all the elements of the Rapid Deployment Force held in readiness for use against the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf countries are subordinated, and, secondly, with NATO headquarters. It should be borne in mind that the "multinational force" in Lebanon includes, besides the Americans, also contingents of other Atlantic bloc members -- France, Italy and Britain. The U.S. news analyst Drew Middleton has observed that "new fighting in Lebanon could involve their forces as well, and reinforcements would have to come from their troops committed to the Atlantic alliance."

President Reagan's latest Middle East tack thus opens the prospect of a further escalation of the threat of war, and not only within the bounds of the Middle East. Washington seeks to keep up tension in this area so as to be able to use it as a potential detonator of a conflict of by no means local dimensions. Begin and Co. have demonstrated their readiness to light the fuse. This evidently is not the least of the reasons for the eruption of pro-Israeli feeling in Washington. The question is: will Tel Aviv wait for the U.S. capital to give the signal? The adventurism of the Begin team is only too well known. And this makes the latest correctives introduced in U.S. policy doubly dangerous.

U.S. ADMINISTRATION'S BINARY WEAPONS PLAN SLAMMED

LD140859 Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Washington July 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Yutiy reports: Bowing to the administration's persistent pressure, the U.S. Senate Wednesday endorsed by a margin of one vote the appropriation of 130.6 million dollars in fiscal 1984 to finance the production of binary nerve gas ammunition, a new barbarous variety of weapons of mass annihilation.

The plans to manufacture binary weapons are just one component of the Reagan administration's large-scale program of preparation for chemical and germ warfare, which will devour some ten billion dollars in the next five years alone.

Rejected in the course of the debate was an amendment by Senator David Pryor (Democrat, Arkansas) who demanded that outlays for increasing the stock of chemical weapons be withdrawn from the Pentagon's budget, arguing that the United States already had huge arsenals of chemical warfare agents.

Even today the Pentagon has 150,000 tons of such weapons, including three million shells, mines and bombs, stuffed with deadly chemical substances, which are stored at ten bases in the United States as well as Johnston Atoll in the Pacific and U.S. military bases in West Germany.

They in Washington do not make any bones about admitting that binary as well as other types of chemical weapons are planned to be used first of all in the territory of densely populated Western Europe, which places the lives of millions of its inhabitants in jeopardy.

Although the lobbying blitz to prod the senators into voting for the requested funding involved the President himself as well as Defense Secretary Weinberger, trying to scare the legislators with worn-out fabrications about a "Soviet threat", the White House has not been able to secure the desired returns.

Suffice it to say that, for the first time since November 4, 1977, it proved necessary specially to invite the vice-president, who is formally the Senate chairman, to take part in the vote. It was George Bush's "yes" that decided the outcome of the vote to the administration's advantage.

WASHINGTON WARNED AGAINST 'NUCLEAR ADVENTURISM'

LD131541 Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 13 Jul 83

["Is There any Limit to Adventurism?" -- TASS Headlines]

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS -- TASS political observer Vladimir Serov writes:

The course of events, the actions of the U.S. Administration on the international arena confirm the extremely dangerous character of the foreign policy course of Washington where at the helm at present are representatives of the circles with the marked imperial ambitions, the circles that advertise the cult of strength and seek to change the world the way they see fit.

To reserve the course of history, to destroy socialism as a social-political system, such are the insane designs of the most rabid circles of U.S. imperialism that announced a 'crusade' against communism. Precisly these designs determine the course of the Reagan administration at the attainment of military supremacy over the USSR. This adventuristic policy, aggravating international tension to the limit, is pushing mankind to nuclear catastrophe.

The war hysteria now imbues the political atmosphere in the USA. It is proclaimed that nuclear war is permissible and even expedient. It is sought inculcate in the minds of people the idea that nuclear war is not so horrible.

Washington's line at the unrestrained build up of nuclear armaments, the plan of America's rearmament, on which it is intended to spend over 1.5 trillion dollars, the insane plans of "star wars", the course at the deployment of new "Pershings" and "Tomahawks" in Western Europe which it is sought to turn into a U.S. place d'armes for dealing a first nuclear strike on the USSR and, finally, the sabotage of all talks on disarmament -- all this taken together bespeaks of the adventuristic approach of the Reagan administration to the most serious international problems on which it depends if the present civilization remains or if mankind is plunged back to the stone age.

The head of the While House can hardly be unaware of the recent warnings of physicians that nuclear war will "eclipse all ecological cataclysms of the past", that there exists even the danger that life on earth will be destroyed. And if, despite all this, the Washington administration, gambling on the destinies of peoples, continues the course at the preparation of nuclear war, this only shows its irresponsibility. And how can a responsible approach to international affairs be expected of the present administration while irresponsibility, adventurism and deception flourish in its internal political life. This is shown among other facts also by the scandal over the theft of confidential document of former President Carter. Since the basic norms of relations between the two competing bourgeois parties are not observed in the USA, what can be expected of the USA on the international area?

It must be clear to any sober-minded statesman that now that the military-strategic balance exists in the world which the USSR and its allies will never allow to distrupt, now that the U.S. nuclear monopoly is long since gone, the problems over which mankind is concerned, can be decided only on an honest, equitable basis, on mutually acceptable agreements. Not a single such problem can be decided on the road of nuclear adventurism.

WEINBERGER TO DISCUSS MILITARY TIES ON PRC TRIP

PM140955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exchange of Visits"]

[Text] Washington, 12 Jul -- Quoting an official Pentagon spokesman, THE NEW YORK TIMES reports that U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger is planning to visit China at the end of September and beginning of October for the purpose of expanding military links with that country. Administration officials, the newpaper also writes, have declared that "they have completed the preliminaries for the sale of a new arms shipment to Taiwan but have decided not to announce this now so as to avoid upsets, bearing in mind the publicized announcement about Weinberger's trip." In their words, Weinberger is planning to discuss the possibility of arms sales to China during his Beijing visit.

At a press conference held here, State Department Spokesman A. Romberg announced the arrival in Washington of a Chinese delegation to conduct a detailed discussion of "nuclear questions."

DRA'S KARMAL COMMENTS DURING MONGOLIAN VISIT

LD081704 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar July 8 TASS -- The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic have today given a dinner in honour of a party and state delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan paying an official friendly visit to Mongolia. Speeches were made at the dinner by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who leads the Afghan delegation.

"The Mongolian and Afghan peoples were among the first in the East to feel directly the favourable influence of the ideas of the October Revolution and the internationalist policy of the homeland of the great Lenin," Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal said in his address to the Afghan guests. "Today, too, our two peoples are united by relations of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance with the USSR and other countries of the world socialist community. This fact is a dependable guarantee of our successful progress on the road of national independence and social progress."

"The experience of the heroic Mongolian people, accumulated by them during more than 60 years of struggle and work in eradicating feudal backwardness and making the country a thriving socialist state, has demonstrated the great viability and correctness of the Leninist concept of non-capitalist road of development," Babrak Karmal said in his reply speech. "This is of basic importance to the working people of Afghanistan." The Afghan leader stressed the special importance of the assistance rendered by the USSR and other socialist countries to Afghanistan in its successful advance on the road of progress and social development. Touching upon the outstanding problems of present-day international affairs, Babrak Karmal stressed that "the imperialist forces led by the incumbent U.S. Administration have demonstrated their aggressive nature more graphically than ever before. The most urgent task of mankind is to prevent their militarist ambitions from reaching their objective."

Delegation Departs Mongolia

LD130536 Moscow TASS in English 0511 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 13 TASS -- A party and state delegation of Afghanistan led by Babrak Karmal left Mongolia today. It stayed here on an official friendly visit.

ANNIVERSARY CAUSE FOR MPR EMBASSY RECEPTION

PM141002 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Revolution Anniversary"]

[Text] Mongolian Ambassador to the Soviet Union B. Gotob gave a reception 11 July on the occasion of National Day -- the 62d anniversary of the people's revolution. The reception was attended by B.Ye. Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I. T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

MONGOLIAN DELEGATION VISITS USSR 21-28 JUN

PM011343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] Under the plan for CPSU-MPRP interparty ties, a delegation of MPRP party workers headed by (G. Dashdebeg), candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee and chief of the MPRP Central Committee Science, Education, and Health Section, was in the Soviet Union 21 through 28 June. The delegation familiarized itself with the experience of work by CPSU party organizations in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions in the sphere of developing science. The Mongolian comrades had meetings and talks in the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions section, the Moldavian CP Central Committee, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and visited a number of scientific institutions and higher educational institutions.

TASS NOTES JAPANESE RESPONSE TO U.S. SENATE BILL

LD132153 Moscow TASS in English 2056 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS -- TASS commentator Stanislav Bychkov writes: There is no denying that official Tokyo adheres to the Japanese tradition to be ostentatiously, at times absurdly, "polite". In his lecture the other day on Japanese-American relations, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe requested Washington to "show restraint" in its demand to Japan so as to prevent rifts in these relations.

The Japanese minister's solicitations have been caused by the approval by the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee of a bill authorizing the Pentagon to force on the Japanese Government, as a matter of fact, the rate of the buildup of the country's military potential and the degree of its involvement in the Reagan administration's global militaristic preparations. According to the draft bill, the newspaper ASAHI said, American generals will regularly report on the measures taken by Japan in the military field to the Washington legislators, who, should they find these measures "insufficient" will bring "proper pressure" on the Far Eastern ally, up to the "toughest" ones. The well-mannered Tokyo statesmen, as follows from Abe's statement, have answered the attempt at crude diktat from abroad with a polite call for "restraint".

The point at issue, however, are not good manners [sentence as received]. The Yasuhiro Nakasone government has already declared the Japanese islands to be an American "unsinkable aircraft carrier" and committed itself, in order to please Washington, to block Far Eastern straits in an "emergency situation" and cooperate with the Pentagon in the field of military technology. The Japanese Government also unconditionally supported the NATO's missile plans and also promised to settle "differences on the question of defense spendings". Only three days ago, the same Abe was quoted by the newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN as saying that Tokyo would take "resolute measures" to increase military appropriations in the next fiscal year.

The Japanese public is resolutely protesting against blindly following into the footsteps of the U.S. Administration in its militaristic policy. It has also evaluated, with good reason, the decision of the U.S. Senate committee as unprecedented interference in Japan's internal affairs. The newspaper AKAHATA wrote that Washington behaved itself as if Japan were its "patrimonial estate". However much the ruling circles may wish to shrug off that wave of public indignation, they will not be able to do so. Hence, they were compelled to answer Washington's demarche, but in such a way that neither in its form nor in its essence it should hurt the feelings of the overseas partner.

POLAND'S URBAN CITED ON U.S. INTERFERENCE

LD131435 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw July 13 TASS -- A spokesman of the Government of the Polish People's Republic for the press condemned resolutely the continued attempts of the Reagan administration to interfere in Poland's internal affairs.

He said that even at the most trying period for Poland it did not make any political concessions on which the Reagan administration made conditional the lifting of the so-called "economic sanctions". Poland is even less likely to make such concessions now that the Polish economy, due to the fraternal assistance of the USSR and other socialist countries, starts getting positive results. Reagan's demands are not only interference in Poland's internal affairs but also an insult to our national dignity, the spokesman of the Polish Government said.

Poland lost several billion dollars as a result of the discriminatory measures of the United States, the government spokesman said. Poland will now face the United States with an account of the losses that it had as a result of unilateral disruption of the agreement and will demand the compensation.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic, he said, assesses the activity of the "Voice of America" and "Free Europe" radio stations as interference in Poland's internal affairs. The instigatory broadcasts of these radio stations must be stopped in order to regulate the Polish-U.S. relations. This is the indispensable condition for the improvement of relations.

CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT HIGHTLIGHTED

Visits 'Vystrel' School

PM131309 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jul 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Visit to the 'Vystrel' Courses,"]

[Text] On 8 July, Army General M. Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of national defense, who is in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit, visited the "Vystrel" Higher Officers Courses, named for Marshal of the Soviet Union B.M. Shaposhnikov. The Czechoslovak guest was accompanied by Army General A.T. Altunin, USSR deputy defense minister. Army Gen. M. Dzur acquainted himself with the training aids and the organization of the study process. He was briefed by Colonel General of Tank Troops D.A. Dragunskiy, chief of the courses.

Seen Off by Ustinov

PM131318 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jul 83 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "On a Tour of the Country"]

[Text] Army General M. Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR Minister of national defense, who is in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Defense, left Moscow 8 July for a tour of the country.

Army Gen M. Dzur and his party were seen off at the Vnukovo Airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, Armed Forces Chief of General Staff and USSR first deputy minister of Defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of Defense and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact member states' joint Armed Forces; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy minister of defense; and also Army General P.G. Lushev, and other generals and officers of the Soviet Armed forces.

Army Gen M. Dzur is accompanied on his tour of the country by Army General A.T. Altunin, USSR deputy minister of defense.

CORRECTION TO USSR AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS

The corrected spelling of the name of the USSR Ambassador to Poland, which appeared in the item headlined "Soviet Ambassadorial Appointments Announced" and subtitled "Envoy to Poland," published in the 11 July Soviet DAILY REPORT on page F 2 is Aleksandr Aksenov.

OFFICIALS SEE FRENCH COMMUNIST DELEGATION OFF

LD131728 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS -- The delegation of the French Communist Party [FCP] Headed by the Secretary General of the FCP Georges Marchais, which was staying in Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Paris today.

The delegation included member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the FCP Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau of the FCP Guy Hermier, members of the FCP Central Committee Jean-Francois Gau and Jean-Francois Meyer.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, members of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Zagladin and Stepan Chervonenko, Deputy Chief Executive Officer of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Mogilevets.

SUPREME SOVIET MESSAGES MITTERRAND ON HOLIDAY

LD132242 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet sent congratulations to French President Francois Mitterrand on the occasion of the national day of France, July 14th, fall of the Bastille.

We express the hope, the message says, that traditional friendly ties between the Soviet and French peoples, their deep interest in the preservation of universal peace and the strengthening of security on the European continent will remain the decisive factors of the development of good relations between the Soviet Union and France.

RSFSR MINISTER NIKONOV HEADS DELEGATION TO FRG

PM131445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A delegation of USSR agricultural workers headed by RSFSR Minister of Agriculture V. P. Nikonov left Moscow for the FRG 10 July at the invitation of the FRG-USSR society in Bavaria to familiarize itself with Bavaria's agriculture.

PRAVDA CITES FRG COMMUNIST CHIEF ON KOHL VISIT

PM131428 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "For a Constructive Position"]

[Text] Bonn, 10 Jul -- German Communist Party [DKP] chairman H. Mies has made a statement on the outcome of FRG Federal Chancellor H. Kohl's visit to the USSR. The West German communists, he stressed, addressed to the head of the FRG Government an appeal that his talks in Moscow be conducted in the interests of ensuring peace.

The DKP appealed to the chancellor to give a constructive reply to the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Just like the other forces participating in the mass antiwar movements, the Communists appealed to Kohl to display a readiness for new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles not to be deployed in the FRG.

Nevertheless, during the Moscow talks the FRG Chancellor evaded the imperative necessity to act precisely in this spirit, H. Mies stressed. He showed himself not to be a spokesman for the overwhelming majority of our people who desire peace and mutual understanding, but rather to be the spokesman for the U.S. Administration's nuclear missile policy.

The FRG chancellor, H. Mies went on, could and must have seen for himself once again that the Soviet Union will continue to pursue its peace-loving foreign policy and that it looks on the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe as a threat to its security.

The Soviet Union has let it be clearly and precisely understood that the deployment of nuclear missiles will lead to a threat of war against the USSR from German territory, as well as to the emergence of complications in bilateral relations. The U.S. nuclear missiles will multiply the danger of war for the FRG, H. Mies noted.

It is to be regretted, the DKP chairman noted, that the chancellor has done virtually nothing to alleviate the USSR's anxiety at the subjugation of the FRG's foreign policy to Washington's military strategy.

We FRG Communists, H. Mies went on to declare, call upon the chancellor to inform our country's people truthfully about the results of the USSR visit and to tell the West German public the truth about the fact that the USSR will not agree to the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles. The Soviet Union does not want an arms race and it is doing everything within its power to bring the Geneva talks to a successful conclusion.

The "Green" party's faction in the Bundestag has published a statement which notes, in particular: "H. Kohl set off to Moscow as a champion of missile deployment, attempting--with the help of proposals about cooperation and with the aid of general discourses on peace--to play down the gravity of the situation which will emerge after the deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles. For us this visit is yet another proof that the only way to curb the arms race is to prevent the deployment of new missiles in the FRG in joint efforts with all participants in the peace movement."

FRG PARTY OFFICIAL ON UK, FRENCH MISSILES

LD111421 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Bonn July 11 TASS -- Expert of the SDPG [Social Democratic Party of Germany] on armaments, member of the Presidium of the Board of the SDPG Egon Bahr declared in favour of French and British nuclear missiles being taken into account at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. In a commentary published by the weekly VORWAERTS he stressed that the question of taking into consideration these armaments is the "key question" at the talks in Geneva since it is necessary to consider the rapid increase of the numbers of French and British missiles. "This is the view we would take in the place of the Soviet Union," Egon Bahr said.

As to the stand of the USA which refuses to take into consideration the French and British nuclear missiles, this stand, in Egon Bahr's opinion, is aimed at disrupting arrangements in Geneva.

In the connection Egon Bahr pointed out that in 1979 and in 1980 the FRG Ministry of Defence and Foreign Ministry included French and British missiles in the overall medium-range nuclear potential of the West in Europe.

NEW TIMES ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE IN N. EUROPE

LD140929 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- "The idea of consolidating the non-nuclear status of Northern Europe is being widely discussed in socio-political circles of Scandinavian countries," writes the weekly NEW TIMES. "More than 2.5 million residents of that part of the continent put their signatures to the appeal "for non-nuclear north."

In the recent time American diplomacy has been making persistent efforts to bring down the heat of the anti-war actions in Northern Europe, to finally undermine the principles of 'atomic' and 'base' policy of Denmark and Norway. Moreover, Washington seeks to spread its military-political influence to Sweden and Finland. The recent trip of U.S. Vice-President George Bush to Scandinavian countries also served that aim.

"The struggle of the peoples of the European north for establishment of a nuclear-free zone there finds understanding in the Soviet Union", the article stresses. "In its policy towards North European countries the USSR has never sought to change in its favour the obtaining situation in the north of Europe. On the contrary, the USSR actively assists all constructive steps undertaken with the aim of maintaining peace and stability in that region".

"In the USSR's opinion," stresses the NEW TIMES, "the ways of consolidation of security of the European north lie through broadening all-round cooperation and joint quest for decisions that would keep that region out of the sphere of tension and conflicts."

GROMYKO RECEIVES QADDUMI-LED PLO DELEGATION

LD131345 Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 13 Jul 83

["In an Atmosphere of Friendship and Mutual Understanding" -- TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS -- Today, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko received a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) led by member of the PLO executive Committee Faruq Qaddumi, which has arrived in Moscow on a brief working visit.

During the discussion of the situation in the Middle East it was unanimously stressed that the tensions there have been further aggravated recently as a result of the continuing aggression of Israel with the support of Washington against the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, and attempts to impose on them separate deals ignoring the legitimate rights and interests of the Arabs. The actions of the USA, aimed at broadening and strengthening its military presence in the region, also pose a direct threat to the Arab peoples.

Lebanon has been compelled at gunpoint to conclude a capitulatory agreement with Israel which infringes on the sovereignty and independence of the Lebanese state and threatens the security of neighbouring Arab countries. The implementation of this shackling agreement would actually be a premium to the aggressor.

The Soviet Union and the PLO reject Washington's plans aimed at preventing the exercise of the lawful national rights of the Palestinians, at barring the road to the creation of an independent Palestinian state and keeping the Palestine Liberation Organization from participation in the Middle East settlement.

Faruq Qaddumi spoke about the efforts taken by the PLO leadership to overcome the complications that arose in the Palestinian resistance movement.

The Soviet side expressed its firm opinion about the impermissibility of strife and internecine dissention among the Palestinians faced with the Israeli aggressor for they weaken the forces of the Palestinians, disunite the ranks of Arabs. Discord within the PLO can and must be overcome by political means, through a dialogue. Attention was also drawn to the need to strengthen cooperation between the PLO and progressive Arab countries, to the importance of concerted actions of Arab states and greater cohesion of all patriotic forces of the Arab world.

Andrey Gromyko confirmed the Soviet Union's invariable support for the just struggle of Arab peoples against the Israeli aggression and intrigues of imperialism, for the establishment of peace in the Middle East. The Soviet Union, as Yuriy Andropov stressed, always was and will be siding with the just cause of the Arab peoples, their struggle against the Israeli aggression, for freedon and independence, for a just peace in the Middle East.

The participants in the conversation stated the need to step up efforts to convene the international conference on the Middle East. For the work of such a conference, there is a realistic platform in the form of the principles for a Middle East settlement, approved by the pan-Arab meeting in Fes, and the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union on the attainment of a durable and just peace in the region.

On behalf of the Palestinian leadership, the PLO delegation praised the principled and consistent line of the Soviet Union in the Middle East affairs, and expressed a profound appreciation for its disinterested [as received] assistance to the Palestinians and the unshakable support of their just cause.

The conversation was held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

TAP: 'ARAFAT'S USSR VISIT POSTPONED INDEFINTELY

LD131351 Tunis TAP in English 1315 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, July 13 (TAP)-- This Week's expected visit to Moscow of the PLO Executive Committee's Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was delayed sine die, reported Tuesday from Moscow a Palestinian source.

No precisions were given on the reasons of delaying this visit.

SHULTZ RETURNS 'EMPTYHANDED' FROM NEAR EAST

PM131300 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent L. Koryavin dispatch: "Emptyhanded"]

[Text] Washington [No date given] -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has concluded his Near East trip. At first this region did not form part of the plans of the secretary of state's present foreign tour. He was already getting ready to fly to London, and from there to the United States, when President Reagan got in urgent touch with him by telephone from his California ranch, where he was spending the holiday "weekend," and instructed Shultz to set off urgently for the Near East.

Shultz visited Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Syria and Israel and, on the last day of his stay in the Near East, Jordan and Egypt. The secretary of state's visit took place against the background of a propaganda campaign by Washington which incessantly declares its "peacemaking" aspirations in the Near East and which constantly states that it is pursuing a "balanced" policy in this region -- in its own words, an "impartial" and equally "weighted" policy with regard both to the Arabs and Israel. The main aim of American diplomacy now, they are stating in Washington, is to achieve the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon and strengthen this long-suffering land's sovereignty. Even on this occasion they were unable to refrain from demogagic sermonizing to the effect that the United States is applying direct pressure on Israel to withdraw its troops from Lebanese territory and has even demanded from its Near East partner a detailed evacuation timetable.

But all of this has in reality been only a smokescreen designed to conceal the United States' real intentions in the Near East. If you take a long, hard look at America's Near East course, then a completely different picture emerges. Washington is not only not pressing Israel to withdraw its troops, but is in no hurry to evacuate its own military contingents which are stationed in Lebanon.

The American side, as a diversionary maneuver, has focused its attention on the Syrian troops, which are in Lebanon by an Arab League decision. They see them as an "obstacle" to the settlement of the situation in Lebanon. But this is again an unfounded claim. The reason for the attacks on Damascus lies elsewhere -- namely, that it has rejected capitulatory conditions; rejected the peace which Washington and Tel Aviv wish to impose on the peoples of the Near East.

As for American-Israeli relations at this particular stage, the American press, and in particular the magazine NEWSWEEK, points to their "growing warmth." This was illustrated by a statement by Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, who again began to speak of the necessity of broadening American-Israeli "strategic cooperation," as the secret treaty which has been effecively concluded between the two countries is called.

Analyzing the present situation in the Near East and a whole series of factors of the domestic political situation in the United States, local observers are highly skeptical about statements on the feasibility of American "pressure" on Israel which will, supposedly, make it "flexible" and "pliant." On the contrary, here they are predicting a hardening of Tel Aviv's position with Washington's "benevolent connivance." First, a "strong Israel" has always been necessary to the United States as a vehicle for its imperial course in the Near East and, second, the election campaign marathon has already started in the country and the Republican administration does not wish any complications in its relations with the Jewish community, which plays quite a considerable role in the struggle for the presidency.

Shultz' Near East visit has not yielded Washington the desired dividends. The American press underlines that the secretary of state returned home "emptyhanded." This once again indicates the unreality of America's Near East course. The so-called Reagan plan has long since stuck fast in the Arab sands.

SOVIET-IRANIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION VIEWED

NC121006 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Fifteen years have passed since the formation of the Soviet-Iranian standing committee for economic cooperation. Vladimir Ivanenko, secretary in charge of the committee on the Soviet side, points out in connection with this anniversary that in the regulations of the standing Soviet-Iranian committee, the two sides have agreed to pursue a mutual desire for the further expansion and consolidation of economic cooperation based on the principles of equality, noninterference in each other's affairs, and full respect for each other's sovereignty in their economic relations.

During the past 15 years the committee has met nine times. These meetings showed that the two sides always seek constructive solutions to urgent problems and try, in the best way possible, to implement the agreements reached. A spirit of efficient cooperation, based on the principle of mutual benefits, always rules the meetings. As a practical matter there does not exist even one big problem on economic cooperation between our two neighboring countries that has not been reflected in the works of the committee.

One of the most important problems always discussed without exception during all of the committee's meetings was the outlook for future economic and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran, the further growth and expansion of this cooperation, the development of its existing forms and the pursuit of new forms. The importance of this problem is not fleeting. If we list all the projects the construction of which were planned, started and completed during these meetings, we would inevitably conclude that all the projects built under the aegis of cooperation play an important and determining role in the economy of neighboring Iran. None of the projects constructed are a facade, useless or of little significance. Vladimir Ivanenko says: It can be stressed, without the least bit of doubt, that all the projects have resulted from Soviet-Iranian cooperation, without exception, work to the benefit of the Iranian people and toward their welfare. They help to strengthen the bases of Iran's economic independence and, therefore, help to strengthen the bases of Iran's political independence.

During the committee's last meeting in Moscow in June 1980, specific problems on cooperation were discussed and the specific outlook for its development -- the achievement of which will help to further strengthen Iran's national economy -- was taken into consideration. However, since that time a long lapse has occurred in the committee's work. What can be said about this? We believe that such a lapse, first and foremost, does not conform with the interests of the Iranian people because a lost opportunity means that Iran's economy has lost the possibility of constructing a range of projects that would have increased job possibilities for people and would have strengthened the bases of Iran's economic potential. In our opinion, the Iranian people are not indifferent to the country with which they expand their economic relations. Throughout 20 years of economic cooperation, to be marked this July, Iran's northern neighbor has shown that it is a trustworthy partner in cooperation on the basis of mutual benefits.

Everyone is aware that, thanks to the assistance that has been extended and is being extended by the Soviet Union to Iran in the construction of industrial and other projects, Iran does not pay in foreign exchange -- as is the case in economic relations with capitalist countries. Traditional Iranian export items and some raw materials are exported to the Soviet Union in payment for services rendered by Soviet organizations. Since at present a large part of the payments to Soviet organizations for technical assistance is being made by the export of crude oil, it is advisable, in our opinion, to organize the matter in such a way that this mode of payment he made in the future as well on a long-term basis. This will allow Iran to find a stable market for its crude oil -- something which is of great importance in view of the unstable price of this commodity in the world market today -- the final result of which will be the further consolidation of Iran's national economy and the consolidation of goodneighborly relations between the two nations.

YEMEN SOCIALIST PARTY WORKERS VISIT USSR

PM102139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for links between the CPSU and the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] a delegation of YSP party workers was in the Soviet Union 22-30 June.

The delegation had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section and the Administration of Affairs of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. It visited the Tatar ASSR. The South Yemeni comrades studied the CPSU's experience in the field of work with cadres and acquainted themselves with the Soviet people's life.

USSR-BRAZIL COOPERATION COMMISSION ENDS SESSION

LD132134 Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS -- The Soviet Union and Brazil have charted ways for broadening and brisking up bilateral contacts in trade, economics, science, and technology. These matters were discussed at the ninth session of the Soviet-Brazilian Commission for Cooperation which drew to a close here today.

The Soviet side, said the head of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Aleksey Manzhulo, will do everything within its capabilities to promote further deepening of all-round relations between the two countries which have been developing particularly briskly in the past years.

According to the head of the Brazilian delegation, general secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, Baen [spelling as received] Soares, the session passed in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere which made it possible to exchange views on a wide range of issues pertaining to bilateral cooperation and to chart the guidelines for its further development.

The session endorsed a program of scientific-technical cooperation, the first of its kind in relations between the two countries. It provides for visits of scientists and experts, exchange of information in science and technology, specifically, mathematics, geology, and standardization.

During his stay in Moscow the head of the Brazilian delegation met with high-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR, the State Planning Committee, the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and the State Committee for Science and Technology of the USSR.

About 70 members of the business community of Brazil accompanied the Brazilian delegation during its stay in Moscow. They had numerous meetings at Soviet foreign trade organisations and production ministries.

In 1981 Soviet-Brazilian trade increased twofold, and in 1982 went up by roughly 10 percent more, reaching a record high level of 595 million roubles (about 825 million dollars).

U.S. INTERVENTIONISM IN CHILE CRITICIZED

PY131909 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 1 Jul 83

["Two Words" feature by Gaston Vargas]

[Text] According to reports, foreigners feel at home in Chile. Practically all government and military sectors operate under their strict supervision and guidance. CIA agents operate among those of the Pentagon Defense Intelligence Agency and among others who seek to influence political, business, and labor sectors.

However, they are not only engaged in the normal task of obtaining information that could be used for designing U.S. policy toward our country; they are also openly and shamelessly intervening in Chile's political life and they are seeking to influence organizations and to set the course of events by manipulating the different sectors of society. This is not the job of the agents of the U.S. espionage agencies alone but also of the very head of the U.S. Embassy, that is, Ambassador James Theberge.

Even the State Department, which has proclaimed its friendship with the Pinochet tyranny, is involved. It is therefore obvious that, in keeping with the Monroe Doctrine and the Santa Fe Document, the Reagan administration should make an effort to maintain the dictator and its corrupted gang in power.

They render assistance to the dictator's gestapo -- the DINA-CNI [CNI: National Intelligence Center, formerly DINA] -- they train and adivse the armed forces intelligence personnel, they create repressive units and corrupt the dignity of the military -- turning them into servile instruments of the Pentagon and its strategies -- and they also actively engage in politics. For example, they are involved in the attempt to appease the vast social upheaval that is taking place in the country.

State Department spokesman Alan Romberg has clearly disclosed the Yankee participation and their support for negotiations leading toward dialogue and consultation between Chilean social sectors and the dictatorship.

The U.S. haste has been quite evident. They did not even have time to disguise their interventionism. In the middle of the crisis and the protest actions staged by the Chilean people, Ambassador Theberge -- whose record shows a lengthy performance against the Central American people -- met with union leaders. He made an effort to exert pressure and to change the course of the struggle for the purpose of neutralizing the people's offensive and, obviously, defending the dictator so that something could be saved if Pinochet is ousted.

The Reagan administration is making various efforts to impose extortion on Chile; it is seeking to divide the opposition, proclaiming an utterly clumsy anticommunist doctrine, trying to isolate workers and guide repressive agencies to behead the labor movement in an attempt to cause the protest actions to fail.

The Yankees are taking every risk to support Pinochet; they are using all their resources in this task. But, obviously, they are also considering the possibility that the weakened dictator may be overthrown. Therefore, they are also considering other alternatives.

The Santiago magazine COSAS has recently quoted U.S. Ambassador James Theberge. He has turned into an advocate of the virtues and benefits of democracy, admitting and proclaiming that the majority of Chileans are for democracy.

The Chilean people, workers, and their opposition parties are aware that they also have to struggle against the U.S. maneuvers and intrigues, and against imperialism, which protects its children. The Chilean people are also aware that the best way to succeed in this struggle is through unity and resolve. Good night.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON FULFILLMENT OF PLANS

LD131456 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers held a meeting today. The USSR Council of Ministers completely and in their entirety approved the decisions of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the points and policy conclusions contained in the speech by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at that plenum; it has adopted them for strict guidance and execution.

The results of the fulfillment of the USSR state plan for economic and social development and the USSR state budget for the first 6 months of 1983 were examined at the meeting. Reports on these questions were delivered by Comrade Voronin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and Comrade Garbusov, USSR minister of finance.

The implementation of the practical measures -- worked out by the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum -- to improve style of work, to increase control over the execution of adopted decisions, to strengthen state, plan and labor discipline and to impose order in the work of enterprises and organizations have ensured the fulfillment of the plan for the main branches of the national economy, an increase in the rate of development of the country's economy, and a further growth in the people's well-being.

The marketing of the industrial production plan for the first 6 months has been fulfilled by 102 percent. Growth in industrial production, compared with the corresponding period last year, amounted to 4.1 percent as against 3.2 percent for the annual plan. Labor productivity in industry grew by 3.3 percent; the plan for the production of many of the most important types of industrial output was overfulfilled.

In agriculture, spring field work has been carried out in an organized manner; tending of the sowing areas and fodder procurement is being implemented. In many parts of the country the harvest is being gathered in. The number of cattle has increased and their productivity has risen. Compared with the corresponding period in 1982, purchases of cattle and poultry have risen by 8 percent, milk by 13 percent and eggs by 4 percent.

Through the use of state capital investments, in the first 6 months of the current year 9 percent more fixed assets than in the corresponding period in 1982 have been brought into operation. The work of rail transport has been improved. In the period January-June 1983 the freight transportation plan was fulfilled by 101.3 percent; about 23.7 million tons of freight above the plan have been transported.

The program for a further improvement of the people's well-being is being consistently implemented. The average monthly wage of industrial and office workers in the first 6 months of 1983, compared with the corresponding period of last year, has been increased by 2.2 percent. At the expense of state funds, housing amounting to 28.4 million square meters of residential floor space has been built; many new schools, hospitals, children's preschool establishments and other cultural and domestic service facilities have been commissioned.

The USSR state budget was fulfilled in terms of revenue by 102.7 percent in the first 6 months of 1983.

Together with this, shortcomings were also noted at the USSR Council of Ministers session. A number of ministries did not ensure the fulfillment of production plans in some important products: synthetic resins, plastic masses, caustic soda, timber, footwear and knitted articles, turbines and other kinds of produce. Individual ministries and departments of the USSR and union republics' councils of ministers did not ensure the fulfillment of tasks in saving fuel and thermal and electrical energy.

The construction ministries and not fulfilling satisfactorily their tasks in commissioning production capacities and fixed assets in the set time, and are allowing the dissipation of resources around numberous establishments.

It was suggested to the councils of ministers of the union republics and the relevant ministries and departments of the USSR that they take all the measures necessary for the organized gathering-in of the harvest and laying-in of fodder, for increasing the productivity of animal breeding, for the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment this year of the state plans for purchases of grain, meat, milk and other agricultural produce, for its safe keeping and timely processing, and for the creation of a sound basis to further raise agricultural production and successfully realize the USSR Food Program.

Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrade Vorotnikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; and Comrade Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the USSR Council of Ministers session. Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech at the session.

GRISHIN SPEAKS AT MEETING WITH MOSCOW VOTERS

PM131456 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 83 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Consolidating the Motherland's Might Through Labor"]

[Excerpt] Muscovites, like all Soviet people, have welcomed with profound satisfaction the results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) plenum and the eighth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. It is being stressed at the meetings between voters and their deputies currently being held in the capital that inspired and highly productive labor will be the response to the party's concern for the people's well-being. Ardently approving the Communist Party's domestic and foreign policy, Muscovites are submitting proposals aimed at the successfully fulfilling the socioeconomic development plans for 1983 and for the 5-year period as a whole, raising the quality of all work, and more fully satisfying the working people's demands.

V.V. Grishin, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy for the Perovskiy Electoral Okrug and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, held a 23 June reception for voters and had a talk with them, during which they discussed questions pertaining to the fulfillment of economic and social development plans and the implementation of the electors' mandate.

Perovskiy Electoral Okrug voters had a meeting 24 June with V.V. Grishin, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The meeting was opened by B.V. Selivanov, first secretary of the Perovskiy CPSU Raykom.

V.V. Grishin, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered a report on the results of the 8th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation.

The present meeting, V.V. Grishin said, is devoted to the results of the 8th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation.

The deputies of our country's supreme organ of state power elected unanimously and with great enthusiasm Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Soviet Communists and all working people, including Muscovites, see him as an outstanding leader of the Leninist type. They wish him great successes in his work for our motherland's well-being and the cause of communist building.

The session discussed the question "On the International Situation and the Soviet Union's Foreign Policy," adopted the law "On Labor Collectives and Enhancing Their Role in the Management of Enterprises, Institutions, and Organizations" and a resolution on validating this law, and approved USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

A CPSU Central Committee plenum held on the eve of the session discussed topical questions of the party's ideological and mass political work.

Warmly greeted by those present, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a long speech at the plenum. Comrade Yu.V. Adropov's speech is of principled significance for each labor collective and for every Soviet citizen. It is an extensive action program for the party and the people at the present stage of communist building.

The capital's communists and working people unanimously approve and adopt for unswerving implementation the CPSU Central Committee plenum resolution and the program stipulations and conclusions contained in the plenum speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Having participated in the latest Supreme Soviet session, I would like to note that its work took place in an atmosphere of complete unity and cohesion on the part of the supreme organ of state power round the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo.

V.V. Grishin went on to elucidate the basic directions of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Questions of the international situation and the Soviet Union's foreign policy, he noted, are at the focus of attention of the Communist Party, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet Government.

In its resolution "On the International Situation and the Soviet Union's Foreign Policy" the Supreme Soviet totally and fully approved the USSR Government's activity in the practical implementation of the Leninist foreign political course of the CPSU and the Soviet state. It approved the measures that are being taken to implement the principled foreign political provisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) plenums. The supreme organ of state power instructed the Soviet Government to propose to the other nuclear powers a simultaneous freeze of all existing nuclear weapons both quantitatively and qualitatively. This is an action of great political significance and practical meaning. The proposed freeze could become a major contribution to safeguarding peace. The Soviet Government has put this proposal to the U.S., British, French, and PRC Governments.

Our goal is not simply to prevent wars. We are in favor of a radical improvement in international relations and the consolidation and development of all good principles in these relations. These goals of the CPSU's and the Soviet state's policy and efforts are profoundly in harmony with the aspirations of the peoples, the objective requirements of our age, and the safeguarding of man's foremost right, the right to life.

Imperialism is to blame for the fact that it is necessary to struggle for this right today. The frontline of the struggle runs through every enterprise, every institution, and every work place. Only the growth of our motherland's economic and defense might offers a reliable guarantee for the prevention of war. It is necessary for all working people to augment their efforts in the work to fulfill the plans for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole, enhance discipline and organization everywhere, and consolidate the cause of peace through their labor successes.

The speaker devoted much attention to the law "On Labor Collectives and Enhancing Their Role in the Management of Enterprises, Institutions, and Organizations" adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet session.

Describing its basic provisions, V.V. Grishin noted that the legislative act, which was submitted for discussion at the USSR Supreme Soviet session and adopted by it, will take a prominent place in our country's life as a document of major political, economic, and social significance. It embodies the Leninist ideas of ever broader establishment of collectivism in the social practice of the new system, reflects the immutable course of the Communist Party and the Soviet state of the whole people aimed at developing socialist democracy, and is a specific application of the USSR Constitution's provisions on the role, tasks, and rights of labor collectives. The law will help in the successful implementation of the tasks set by the party and it is imbued with concern for Soviet man, for the creation of conditions under which he can best manifest himself as a toiler, a master of the country, and fighter for communism.

The law's provisions correspond organically with the principles laid down by the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum, and it widely reflects the main meaning of the party's and the people's activity at the present stage. The law's main point is to promote in every way a situation in which every labor collective headed by its party organization, its political nucleus, can most effectively augment the national wealth and make a worthy contribution to the cause of the unswerving upsurge of Soviet people's well-being and the consolidation of the Soviet state's economic and defense might.

Through its entire content the law on labor collective expresses our state's peaceful intentions and its desire to implement its great tasks under conditions of tranquility, trust, and mutually advantageous international cooperation.

The results of the work of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the eight session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, V.V. Grishin noted, are at the center of Muscovites' attention. The plenum materials, the plenum speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the materials of the USSR Supreme Soviet session have been welcomed by all working people in the capital with profound satisfaction and ardent approval and are looked upon by Muscovites as a major contribution to the elaboration and implementation of the party's consistent course of consolidating the country's economy, molding the new man, and safeguarding peace on earth.

The plenum decisions define specific ways to further improve ideological work in accordance with contemporary conditions and enhance its role in implementing the tasks of economic and cultural building.

Guided by the 26th Party Congress decisions, the capital's labor collectives and all Muscovites are now concentrating their efforts on fulfilling the socioeconomic plans for 1983 and the 11th 5-Year Plan. Broad publicity has been given to many patriotic initiatives aimed at increasing work efficiency and quality and utilizing production reserves more fully.

Fulfillment of the 1981 and 1982 plans for the capital's economic and social development ahead of time was ensured as a result of the Muscovites' selfless labor and much organizational work.

Pretty good results are expected for the first half of 1983. Basically the 5-month targets were sucessfully completed. Industry fulfilled its output sales plan by 101.9 percent. The entire output growth was achieved through higher labor productivity. Best results in the current year have been achieved by the collectives in Moscow's No 1 Motor Vehicle and Tractor Electrical Equipment Plant, the 60-Letiye Oktyabrya Motor Vehicle and Tractor Electrical Equipment Plant, the Kalinin Machine Building Plant, the associations for the manufacture of automatic production lines and specialized machine tools, the Tushinskaya Hosiery Factory, and others. A number of enterprises, among them the S. Ordzhonokidze machine Tool Building Plant, the Pnevmoapparat Association, and the ventilator plant have already fulfilled their half-year plans by today.

The city's enterprises have exceeded their production plans by hundreds of tons of steel, rolled ferrous and nonferrous metals, over 1,700 electric motors, and R3.7 million's worth of instruments, automation, and computing equipment, machine tools, trucks, cars, and other products. The consumer goods production plan has been fulfilled by 102.9 percent. In January-April the city's industrial enterprises made over R1.4 billion profit.

The collectives of transportation enterprises have coped with their tasks successfully. The plan for passenger transportation by all types of city transport has been fulfilled 103 percent.

The 5-month targets for the assimilation of capital investment were fulfilled. A sum of R620 million has been expended on the construction, modernization, and technical retooling of production capacities. Over 743,000 square meters of housing area, several preschool establishments, general education schools, and hospitals have been built in the city.

Measures to implement the Food Program are being implemented in the city in line with the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum decisions. Moscow's construction organizations working on agroindustrial complex projects have completed contract work worth over R42 million, which is 110 percent of the prescribed plan.

The enterprises and organizations in municipal services and consumer services coped with the 5-month targets.

The results that have been achieved provide a good basis for further progress and create conditions for the successful implementation of tasks for 1983 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

At the same time, V.V. Grishin went on to say, there are shortcomings and unresolved problems in our work. The city's national economy is still being slow to switch to the path of intensive development. The main problem in industry is the slow implementation of modernization and retooling of production, and new technology and the achievements of modern science are not being introduced on a sufficient scale. Rates of labor productivity growth are lagging behind the rates of growth of capital availability per worker. Not all enterprises are working purposefully to raise the technical standard and quality of production and stepup savings of all types of resources. Individual enterprises function irregularly.

There are shortcomings in the work of transportation, construction, and housing organizations and enterprises in trade, consumer services, and public catering. The general plan for Moscow's development is not being fully implemented.

All these major issues of national economic development require much intensive work by party organizations, and capital's working people, and economic leaders.

It is now important to consolidate the results that have been achieved, step up the mood of implacability toward violations and everything that hinders productive work, and create in each collective an atmosphere precluding any manifestations of disorganization and mismanagement.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session, V.V. Grishin emphasized, orient all party, trade union, Komsomol, and other public organizations and every labor collective toward raising the efficiency of the forms and methods of ideological education work, studying the working people's and the population's demands and moods in greater depth, and improving individual work with people, young people in particular.

Under the conditions of a worsening international situation and sharply intensifying ideological struggle, special importance attaches to the class tempering of working people and uncompromising struggle against bourgeois ideology. It is necessary to strengthen political vigilance and determinedly rebuff anti-Sovietism and anticommunism.

All this work must help raise labor activity and inculcate in people high vigilance, implacability toward alien ideology, and awareness that our country's economic and defense might is directly dependent on high labor productivity at each work place.

For this purpose it is necessary to encourage the labor initiatives of leading workers and production innovators, expand even more widely the socialist competition in honor of the 25th anniversary of the movement for a communist attitude to labor, and consolidate discipline and order everywhere.

The tasks being resolved by the city party organization and Moscow's working people, V.V. Grishin went on to say, are also fully applicable to Perovskiy Rayon.

The rayon's working people are successfully coping with the plan targets and socialist pledges for 1983. Much work is being done in the rayon on the modernization and retooling of enterprises and institutions. In the current year alone over R13 million of capital investments have been assimilated for this purpose. Successful work is being done by collectives in construction organizations, transportation enterprises, and scientific and cultural institutions.

The achievement of high production indicators is significantly helped by the wide scope of socialist competition under the slogan "25 Shock-Work Weeks for the 25th Anniversary of the Movement of Shock Workers and Communist Labor Collectives." This socialist competition is headed by one of the movement's initiators -- the collective of the Moskva-Sirtirovochnaya locomotive depot.

The pace in the struggle to fulfill the 26th party congress decisions is being set by Moscow's model enterprises: the projector plant, the Perovskiy Trade Machine Building Plant, the Spetsmontazh Trust, the tire industry and communications scientific research institutes, the Selenergoproyekt Institute, and others.

The program for Perovskiy Rayon's social development is also being successfully implemented. The reconstruction of Novogireyevskaya Street and Federativnyy Prospekt is nearing completion. Construction has begun on a Young Pioneers' house and a consultation polyclinic. The rayon's housing fund will increase by 63,000 square meters of residential area in 1983 and the housing under construction is distinguished by a larger number of floors and better internal layout.

All this is good. Nevertheless, there are shortcomings and unutilized opportunities in the work of the rayon's enterprises and organizations. Thus, the return on capital in the rayon's industry is practically at a standstill. As before, the coefficient of equipment utilization remains low. Individual organizations and enterprises in the rayon permit plan targets to be adjusted downward and fail to meet their obligations concerning deliveries. The standard idle time for railroad cars is being violated in transportation. Other shortcomings also exist.

The task of party and soviet organs and of all labor collectives, including in Perovskiy Rayon, is to step up the struggle against shortcomings and ensure the successful fulfillment of plans for 1983 and the 11th 5-Year Plan.

In conclusion V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that Perovskiy Rayon working people, under the leadership of their party organizations and soviets of people's deputies, will augment their efforts to implement the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress, the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, and the 8th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

FELIKS KUZNETSOV TALK ON JUNE CPSU PLENUM

OW091251 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0840 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Talk by Feliks Feodosyevich Kuznetsov, secretary of the Board of USSR Union of Writers and literary critic -- live or recorded]

[Text] For us writers and for the creative intelligentsia, as well as for all Soviet people, the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was a prominent event of our time which was marked by a profound, accurate, sober, and honest approach to life, and to the contemporary period of our social development. It made a most profound and gratifying impression on all Soviet people, inspiring their hopes and historic optimism.

Why? Primarily, it seems, because the plenum's materials, the speech of our party's general secretary, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, the report of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, and the plenum's resolution are documents characterized by their freshness, clarity, and the loftiness of their theoretical thinking, as well as by the depth and accuracy of their social analysis of our reality, an analysis of the contemporary period of our social development, a period of mature socialism at the initial stage of formation of these new social relations.

This impression is also profound and lucid because the party is demonstrating an extremely deep and genuinely party- and state-minded approach to life, an approach that is resolute, conscientious, and honest and an approach that promises, guarantees new successes in our movement forward. How is this concretely manifested? Primarily in the fact, it seems, that the enthusiasm of patriotic pride of our people for achievement is organically fused here with a temperance of assessments, a realistic view of life, and a clarity, I will repeat, of scientific analysis of reality.

The party teaches us not to forestall events, not to flatter ourselves, not to consider what we desire to be reality; to free ourselves from illusions related to our revolutionary impatience and to look at life soberly, exactingly, and thoughtfully; and to perceive life and study life with the aim of changing it in the most productive manner.

Further, affirmation of achieved successes -- and these are not minor successes, they are enormous -- is organically combined in the plenum's materials with an enthusiasm for unprejudiced criticism of shortcomings, with a demand that all of us, all our people, and particularly our literary workers, raise the level of principle-mindedness and the level of civic and social honesty and civic courage in the struggle for the interests of the party and people. This is manifested in a whole series of ways, in the degree of acuteness and, sometimes, severity with which the question of the struggle with negative aspects of our reality is put, the question of struggle with such elements as an irresponsible attitude toward labor and one's job, misappropriation of socialist property, indolence, and excessive drinking, and with the petit bourgeois legacy which we inherited from the past.

It is extremely important that the plenum stressed the following idea: These negative manifestations are not only remnants of the past but are also, as the writer (Gdynskiy) once said, our acquisitions, a consequence of shortcomings in our work. This new approach of the party, this statement of the question on the social activity and civic position of the individual, is manifested in a number of ways, particularly in the way the question is put in the plenum's documents regarding the formation of a new type of economic thinking aimed at initiative and socialist enterprise and at raising responsibility and productivity of any labor, on the perniciousness of avoiding acute issues, and on the harm of formalism and sham efficiency.

It is extremely important that the plenum materials and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's speech are permeated with a premonition of the acute need for change. Yuriy Vladimirovich formulated this idea clearly in his address -- in his speech. He said: In our social development we have now approached such an historic frontier when deep qualitative changes in productive forces and a corresponding perfection of production relations have not only ripened but have become inevitable as well. This is not just our wish, comrades, this is an objective necessity and we cannot avoid it, as they say.

The task set at the plenum -- an extremely important task -- of formulating a single social strategy of our party and state is related to this. It seems to me that one of the results, one of the consequences of this plenum will be a noticeable elevation of the level of social thinking, the level of our social sciences and the level of social, philosophical, economic, and literary thought. This is essential. And of course the inspiration of the plenum, the inspiration of both the report and Comrade Andropov's speech as well as of the resolution that was adopted as a result, lies in the attention shown to the education of Soviet man. Education of Soviet man, the moral factor of life as a factor determining both our social and political as well as our economic successes, is increasingly coming to the fore.

There has been repeated discussion on this and it is extremely important. This is apparently one of the manifestations of the objective natural law of the development of socialism. After all, socialist society is one that differs fundamentally from the bourgeois consumer society and the solution of material tasks, economic problems, and questions of material welfare -- regardless of how important these questions are for us -- is not the aim in itself but only a condition, a condition for the genuine harmonious all-round development of the individual. The more fully and profoundly we solve questions relating to our daily bread in accordance with the objective natural law of socialism, the more exactingly will we be faced with all the questions -- the entire complexity of questions -- relating to our spiritual food. This is why such great attention was paid to the tasks of molding the individual not only in the political sphere but also in the sphere of moral and spiritual values. This is why the tasks of our Soviet literature and our art as a whole were discussed with such enormous attention, concern, and deference at the plenum.

It is hard to imagine that problems of spiritual food, the problems of literature and art, could become the subject of such attentive, exacting, and profoundly scientific and objective discussion anywhere else -- in some other country in the capitalist world -- as was the case at the Central Committee plenum. It should be said that we writers, critics, and literary workers awaited this plenum and are reading its documents with great attention. The sections of the speech and report which are directly devoted to literature are not the only parts that are important to us -- although they are extremely important. The inspiration of these documents and the entire spirit of the plenum are nuturing our literary and artistic thought; primarily its orientation to civic-mindedness, the aspiration to bring up not merely an educated person but a patriot of his fatherland as well, a person who is socially literate and socially active, a person who cannot conceive his life without service to society, the fatherland, and his people.

This inspiration, the course of educating a genuinely socialist individual spiritually rich and at the same time enriched with civic convictions, beliefs, and an aspiration to serve something higher than simply the individual himself -- an aspiration to serve ideals -- this is the daily bread of literary workers and a guide in their work.

It should be said that we have many problems -- complicated, unsolved, and difficult problems, and during the plenum they were discussed fairly, both in the report and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's speech as well as in the resolution.

We fully accept the party's idea that our party and our society cannot be indifferent in supporting creative and artistic quests and cannot ignore the ideological side, the ideological content of art, and we understand how important attention to the crux of the question and attention to the artist's ideological position is in our Russian and Soviet literature. This is our traditional and long-standing position and we will continue the struggle for the loftiness, accuracy, and clarity of the civic positions of every writer.

At the same time an idea which is extremely close and important to us is the very important idea of the need for struggle, for an impartial and severe assessment of any works, both ideologically bankrupt and professionally and artistically insolvent works. It must be confessed, unfortunately, that many of them -- colorless, mediocre works, many bad plays, both in variety are and in the theatre -- appear at times. Many works are in bad taste, and there is a vast field of activity here for our literary and artistic criticism.

The assessment in Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's speech of the role and significance of Marxist-Leninist literary and artistic criticism is extremely important to me, as a literary critic. Of course, it is precisely criticism that must be the instrument which molds, directs, and helps the party in the development of literature in the proper direction of development of our literary social thought.

In this regard the role of criticism is enormous and our responsibility is extremely great. It seems to me that so far unfortunately we far from fully statisfy those tasks and the responsibility which was outlined in the plenum's materials. Extremely serious work faces us in this sphere.

I would like to recall for our listeners the most profound and accurate words of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's speech, directly concerning literature and art. We shall see how, as the people's cultural level rises, the impact of art on the minds of people increases. Therefore, the possibilities for it to actively influence social life grow too. This means that the responsibility of workers in the arts for ensuring that the powerful weapon in their hands serves the cause of the people and the cause of communism grows immensely.

In developing the ideas of the 26th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee plenum puts the principle of a qualitative approach to manifestations of life in the key position. Not a quantitative but a qualitative approach -- concern for the most intensive development of our national economy and for the maximum productivity of labor. These concerns are also sacred to writers and literature. Our response to this demand of the party -- to raise the responsibility of literature and art -- consists of putting qualitative criteria, not quantitative ones, in the key position, so that talent, intellect civic honesty, and the activity of the writer's stand on life would grow in worth in literature, so that we could respond to the party's and people's concern precisely with the quality of our works and strive to give our people the most qualitative spiritual food.

CPSU CC VIEWS SARATOV OBKOM SHORTCOMINGS

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[CPSU Central Committee report: "Report on the Work of the Saratov CPSU Obkom"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined a report on the Saratov CPSU Obkom's work. The resolution that has been adopted, notes that the party obkom is working actively to galvanize communists and all working people to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and tasks of the oblast's socioeconomic development.

The oblast party organization has been focussing its efforts on improving organization and discipline and nurturing in people political awareness, labor activeness, and collectivism and a thrifty, proprietorial attitude toward socialist property. For these purposes, widespread use is being made of multifarious forms of organizational and party-political work and the mobilizing influence of socialist competition.

All this has had a positive effect on production results. The oblast has fulfilled the 1981-1982 plans for the production of industrial output and the commissioning of fixed assets, housing and other sociocultural projects. Virtually all the increase in industrial output has been achieved by increasing labor productivity. The kolkhoz and and sovkhoz material and technical base has been strengthened. A large amount of land reclamation work has been done. Some 462,000 hectares of land are now irrigated. The population's material and cultural living standards are rising.

However, there are serious omissions in the CPSU obkom's activity and inefficient use is being made of the oblast's great industrial, agricultural, and scientific potential. The coordination between organizational, ideological and political-educational work and the solution of key national economic tasks is still poor. The party's course of intensifying social production is not being implemented with the due persistence. The CPSU obkom is not making the requisite demands on party gorkoms and raykoms, soviet and trade union organs and economic leaders in this respect. The oblast's return on capital is continuing to fall. Unsatisfactory use is being made of production capacities at the Ministry of Fertilizer Production's Balakovo Chemical Plant, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry's Engels Trolleybus Plant, at a number of Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry and Ministry of the Chemical Industry enterprises and some others. In 1982, the growth in wages outstripped the growth in labor productivity at one-third of the enterprises and 28 percent of plants, factories and associations failed to fulfill the plans for output supplies to customers according to contract. The comprehensive output quality control system which took shape in Saratov city's labor collectives as far back as the fifties has only been introduced at 40 percent of the oblast's enterprises.

Party, soviet and agricultural organs are making poor use of the available potential for intensifying and increasing agricultural production efficiency and for implementing the Food Program. The plans for the 10th 5-Year Plan and for the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan for sales of grain, potatoes, sunflowers, meat and milk to the state have not been fulfilled. Arable and livestock productivity is low. Irrigated lands are not producing the necessary yield. The oblast has lost its former renown as a producer of strong and duram wheat. Last year's milk yield was only 1,920 kg per cow and the average surrender weight of cattle was only 324 kg.

Party committees, soviet ispolkoms and agricultural organs have been tolerating slipshod economic work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Some leaders and experts have failed to master economic methods of management and are displaying a parasitical attitude. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are making a loss. A number of rayons, particularly the remote ones, are failing to fulfill the housing construction plans and are behind hand in developing trade, health care, and consumer services which is leading to an inordinately large exodus among the rural population.

The backlog in economic and social development is connected to a considerable extent with shortcomings in the work style and methods of the party obkom and party gorkoms and raykoms. To the detriment of actually sorting matters out, party organs are holding too many meetings and conferences, are adopting too many decisions and are sometimes needlessly creating various staffs and commissions. They waste the bulk of their time and efforts on this, and this provides no opportunity for an in-depth analysis of work results, for taking a long-term view, or for verifying the execution of decisions.

Questions of the selection, placement and training of cadres and the training of cadre reserves have not occupied their due place in party committees' activity. Workers are often promoted to leading posts without consideration of their professional and moral-political qualities or their ability to work with a collective, and sometimes even worthless people are promoted. Painstaking educational work with cadres is being replaced by administration by mere injunction. One-third of kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors have been replaced in the past 2 years. At the same time, instances of the violation of party and state discipline, negligence, deception and various abuses among leading cadres do not always receive a principled evaluation.

The party obkom and party gorkoms and raykoms are not paying the due attention to increasing the militancy of primary party organizations. Many of them are not showing the necessary persistence in improving the work of enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, establishments and educational institutions. There are some communists who are not real political militants and who do not always react sharply or in a principled way to various violations and shortcomings. There are frequent instances when negative phenomena are discovered without the knowledge of primary party organizations and measures are only taken after intervention by higher organs.

The CPSU obkom is not taking sufficient care to increase activeness and efficiency in the work of soviet, trade union and Komosomol organs and responsibility for the efficient and resourceful solution of questions under their authority. Instances of the usurpation or petty tutelage of those organs by party committees still persist.

There are substantial shortcomings in ideological and mass-political work. Its level does not meet the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum's requirements. Formalism, window dressing and the avoidance of awkward problems occur in propaganda work and sometimes it lacks persuasiveness and clarity. In the organization of educational work due attention is not being paid to small collectives and to laggardly enterprises. The level of moral education among working people, primarily the young, is particularly poor and some young men and women display political naivete and a parasitical attitude. This work lacks a clearly thought out system, speificity and political acuteness and the role of labor collectives and public opinion has been denigrated. The struggle against embezzlement of socialist property, bribery parasitism and other violations of Soviet law is not being waged by law enforcement organs with sufficient activeness and persistence.

The CPSU Central Committee has made it incumbent upon the Saratov party obkom to considerably raise the standard of the party leadership of the oblast's economic, social and cultural development by basing all its activity on the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the policy propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In so doing it is necessary to proceed from the premise that the obkom bears the main responsibility for implementing party policy at grassroots level and for implementing its decisions.

It is necessary, the resolution says, to ensure the unity of party organizations, ideological, political-educational and economic work in all spheres. The oblast party organization must focus its efforts on the main avenues of developing the oblast's economy, must struggle persistently to achieve good end results, must make up for the omissions of the first 2 years of the 5-year plan and must fulfill the targets for 1983 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

The CPSU obkom, party, soviet and trade union organizations and economic leaders are instructed to take firm measures to increase the efficiency of, and to intensify, social production. They must pay special attention to the need to radically raise labor productivity as a key task in the economic sphere. It is necessary to increase cadre responsibility for fulfilling output deliveries according to contracts and orders and to strengthen the policy of thrift in all national economic sectors. It is necessary to actively introduce comprehensive quality control systems and to improve the technical standard and reliability of goods. Downward adjustments to the plan must not be allowed. The output of consumer goods must be organized at each enterprise so as to ensure high quality.

It should be a matter of paramount importance to party organizations and labor collectives to assimilate the production capacities created in the oblast in the shortest time, to ensure that they achieve their designed technical and economic indicators, and to make full use of them.

It is necessary to strive comprehensively to improve the efficiency and quality of capital construction and to reduce the prime costs of construction work. The work of all forms of transport must be improved on the basis of a firm strengthening of discipline, a higher level of technical equipment and the introduction of advance experience.

The CPSU Obkom and the oblispolkom must pay attention to the serious shortcomings in organizational work on implementing the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum decisions and the Food Program, to the unsatisfactory use of production potential and the low return from capital investments channeled by the state into agricultural development. Party committees, soviet ispolkoms and agroindustrial complex management organs are instructed to ensure a steady increase in arable and livestock productivity.

The oblast party organization's most important task is considered to be a considerable increase in grain production and the unconditional fulfillment of the plans for grain sales to the state. The oblast's position as a major supplier of strong and durum wheats to the country's food stocks must be restored.

The resolution stresses that the CPSU Obkom must exert special control over the implementation of the land reclamation program as a main condition of increasing the stability of arable farming. The oblast must increase the irrigated area to 550,000 hectares by the end of the 5-year plan, achieve maximum yield from it and considerably increase the production of grain corn and high quality coarse and succulent fodders from it.

Due order must be established in the organization of rural economic work. The widespread introduction of autonomous financing, the team contract and other progressive forms of labor and production organization must be secured at all levels of the agroindustrial complex. Profitable working must be ensured by all kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the current 5-year plan. The production of agricultural output on enterprises' and organizations' subsidiary plots and on the population's personal plots must be increased.

The party obkom, party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations are instructed to formulate and implement measures to carryout the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum decisions, to improve ideological, educational and propaganda activity and increase its productiveness. Party committees and their first secretaries must examine in depth the ideological and theoretical content of mass-political work and strive to ensure that it is being conducted purposefully, closely linked to the realities of life and the resolution of specific socioeconomic questions. Formalism, sterotyped work and dogma must be eradicated from the practice of ideological activity.

The main efforts must be concentrated on idelogical and education work directly within labor collectives. Political enlightenment and economic education must be subordinated to the needs of intensifying all national economic sectors, to the elaboration of modern economic thinking and to socialist enterprise and efficiency. It is party committees' duty to help communists, particularly young communists, to master in depth the party's ideological and political heritage, its Leninist traditions and Bolshevik ethic. In this matter, the role of young communists' schools should be increase and they should be given the base propaganda resources.

Particular attention should be paid to strengthening all areas of ideological activity by means of well-trained, authoritative and well-educated cadres capable of skillfully organizing educational work with different sections of the population. Fuller use should be made of the oblast's great detachment of scientific, educational and artistic intelligentsia. There must be constant concern to increase the militancy and prestige of the mass media and to improve work with journalists, while critical press articles and those dealing with fundamental problems should be supported.

The CPSU Central Committee stresses that the level of the masses' political awareness and labor activeness is to be the main criterion of ideological work efficiency.

The party obkom and party gorkoms and raykoms are instructed to decisively improve the style and methods of party leadership, to acquire the ability to single out the main questions, to give them priority and to concentrate the main efforts and resources in those directions. The party's demand -- deeds, not just fine words -- must permeate all the work of party organizations. It it necessary to ensure efficiency, principledness and a high standard of criticism and self-criticism in the work of party committees. It is necessary to strive to ensure that the verification of the execution of decisions be merged with practical work on implementing those decisions. It is necessary to resolutely avoid excessive paperwork and verbosity and to eliminate instances of the unwarranted summoning of officials and activists to party committees and soviet and economic organs.

Special attention must be paid to improving the selection and placement of leading cadres and to their ideological tempering, to the molding of political maturity, persistence in overcoming difficulties, a self-critical approach to the assessment of one's own work and irreproachable personal conduct. The line toward comprehensively stepping up party and state discipline, toward a stricter sense of responsibility for plan fulfillment, intensifying the struggle against bureaucracy and wastefulness, active participation in people's ideological and political education and toward strengthening ties with the working people must be clearly expressed in practical work with cadres at all levels.

In the light of the new conditions of management in the countryside, measures must be taken to restructure the work of CPSU rural raykoms and to enhance their role as political organizers of the implementation of the party's agrarian policy. Their efforts must be focussed on improving the organizational and ideological-educational work of the primary party organizations of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises. There must be no covert replacement of the agro-industrial complex new management organs, their activity must be constantly channelled and their prestige increased. Slipshod sectors must be strengthened with skilled cadres.

The resolution points out that the CPSU obkom must persistently improve intraparty work as an important factor for strengthening party ranks, for intensifying influence among the masses and of successfully resolving production and educational tasks. It is necessary to strive persistently to ensure that the strick observance of the Leninist principles and norms of party life is an immutable law in the activity of each party organization and each communist.

It is necessary to increase the role and significance of primary party organizations as the leading force and political nucleus of labor collectives and to increase their responsibility for tackling socioeconomic questions and working people's communist education. Primary organizations must be taught to make fuller and better use of the right, granted to them by the CPSU Rules, to monitor the activity of the administration so that they may exert an active influence on production, eliminate shortcomings and strengthen organization and order. Constant concern must be shown regarding the selection of the best trained and most authoritative people in the party and regarding the correct placement of communists particularly at important and difficult areas, workshops, teams and livestock units. It is necessary to ensure the efficiency of party and workers' meetings and a responsible attitude to working people's criticial remarks, letters and proposals.

When implementing political leadership of state and social organizations, the CPSU obkom should show constant concern to enhance their role in communist building and should strive to make fuller use of the rights granted to them. It is necessary to increase the responsibility of communists working in soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations for implementing party policy. It is necessary to step up the activity of soviet deputies among the electors, within labor collectives and at places of residence and to give them assistance in carrying out their duties as deputies.

It is necessary to make full use of the Law on Labor Collectives and on enhancing their role in the management of enterprises, establishments and organizations for developing working people's creative initiative and for fostering in each worker a sense of being the fully-fledged master of his own country. Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations must pay paramount attention to increasing the effectiveness of socialist competition and must direct it toward raising output quality and improving the use of production capacities, raw materials, energy and work time. The entire system of moral and material incentives must be subordinated to that. It is necessary to establish respect for those who work well and to condemn and eradicate manifestations of indiscipline, self-seeking, the private property mentality, indifference, passivity and other antitheses of communist morality.

Komsomol organizations' efforts must be focused on forming the high ideological and moral qualities and the class political and labor tempering of young people. The role and responsibility of the family, the secondary and higher school and the labor collective must be comprehensively enhanced in this respect. It is necessary to respond promptly to new trends and interests among young people and to give them the necessary ideological thrust.

It is the duty of party, soviet and trade union organizations and economic leaders to show daily concern for working people's prosperity, for creating the appropriate conditions for their work, everyday life and leisure and for improving the population's trade, communal-consumer and medical service and the people's education.

GORBACHEV ADDRESSES CEREMONY IN KURSK 10 JULY

PM131005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "An Order for Kursk"]

[Excerpt] Kursk, 9 Jul -- In recognition of the courage and steadfastness manifested by Kursk's working people in the years of the Great Patriotic War and their successes scored in economic and cultural building, the city has been awarded the Order of the Patriotic War, First Class.

A festive meeting was held here today of the party gorkom, the city soviet of people's deputies, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations, labor collectives, and Kursk garrison soldiers devoted to the presentation of the motherland's high award.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was elected with enthusiasm.

Warmly welcomed by those present, M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee addressed the meeting. On behalf of the party Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, he heartily congratulated the city's and oblasts' working people on the high award.

Your festivities, M.S. Gorbachev noted, are being held under conditions of a widespread struggle to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, conditions of the further rallying the Soviet people round the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum has become a most important stage in the implementation of the party's Leninist general course and in the determination of the most efficient ways for further advancement and skillfull utilization of the Soviet society's tremendous constructive potential. And although not very much time has elapsed since the plenum, its decisions and precepts are exerting a growing influence on improving the work of party, state, and economic organs and of trade union and Komsomol organizations, on stepping up the labor and sociopolitical activeness of the masses, and on accelerating the development of the national economy.

The CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo have consistently implemented and will continue to implement a line toward strengthening the country's economic and defensive might and improving the Soviet people's well-being. For these purposes the party's and people's efforts are concentrated on the most important avenues of socioeconomic development and above all on the problems of the comprehensive intensification of social production and the increase of its efficiency, of the radical improvement of labor productivity, of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and of further strengthening organization and discipline at work.

The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum became a major political event in the life of the party and the country. The plenum determined the main directions for improving ideological and mass-political work under contemporary conditions. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's plenum speech formulated from Marxist-Leninist positions, profoundly, and extensively theoretical problems and set practical tasks for the improvement of developed socialism and laid down fundamental precepts linked with the preparation of a new edition of the CPSU program. The propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade Andropov's speech were unanimously approved by the Central Committee plenum and serve as a basis for the entire activity of party organizations.

Topical aspects of the party's and the state's domestic and foreign policy were examined at the USSR Supreme Soviet eighth session. The Soviet people welcomed with great enthusiasm the election of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This corresponds with the supreme interests of the party and the state and will help enhance our party's leading and guiding role, will help the more successful solutions of the tasks of communist building and of strengthening peace on earth.

It is portentous that the Order of the Patriotic War, First Class, is being presented to the city at the time of the 40th anniversary of the Kursk battle. M.S. Gorbachev stressed that this battle of the fiery salient was one of the decisive engagements during the Great Patriotic War.

The crushing of the enemy's Belgorod-Kharkov grouping was the crowning finale of the Kursk battle. This victory definitively established the Soviet Union's role as the main and decisive force in the struggle against fascism. It has become a symbol of the Soviet soldier's invincibility and steadfastness, of the military skill and mass heroism of Soviet people at the front and in the rear, and of the advantages of the socialist system.

A major contribution to the achievement of the historic victory over the enemy was made by the working people of the oblast center and the frontline rayons. Up to 300,000 people participated in building the defense installations. Kursk's industrial enterprises produced the output necessary for the front and the railroad workers ensured the uninterrupted movement of military freight. The population looked after the wounded.

Noting the major contribution made by Kursk Oblast's working people to postwar rebuilding, the speaker recalled that today's Kursk is one of the country's industrial and cultural centers. Reborn from ruins and ashes, it has become a city of major plants and factories, scientific and cultural institutions, and educational establishments. The city supplies the country with machine tools and instruments, electronic machinery and tractor spare parts, chemical products and mobile electric power generating stations, and consumer goods. Present-day Kursk is a worthy monument to those who defended it during the terrible war years and to all those who have contributed their labor to making the city what it is today.

The sectors of the city's economy are being confidently developed in the current 5-year plan. Industrial output worth almost R56 million in excess of the plan has been produced in 2.5 years. The volume of industrial output has increased 12.7 percent. Over 90 percent of this growth has been achieved through increased labor productivity. By the time of the Kursk battle's 40th anniversary thousands of the city's working people have fulfilled the tasks of the 5-year plan's first 3 years.

Today, when noting the merits of Kursk's working people, we do not divorce the city's destiny from the life and struggle of the workers, kolkhoz members, and intelligentsia of the entire oblast for the further development of the national economy and of culture. The oblast occupies an important position in the economy of the country's Central Chernozem Region. The postwar years have seen in this region the widespread and large-scale implementation of Lenin's plan for the active exploitation of the resources of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly, which is a mighty raw material base for the country's industrial development. The construction of housing and consumer service facilities and the development of national education and culture are progressing on a large scale in the oblast and the well-being of working people in cities and villages is being improved.

While assessing on their merits the successes of the oblast's working people in economic and cultural building, the CPSU Central Committee secretary also spoke about the shortcomings existing in various sectors and specified the unutilized reserves. Thus, in both the city and the oblast of Kursk there still are some enterprises and construction sites which do not fulfill their plan tasks. Quite often the commissioning and assimilation of production capacities are delayed. Sluggishness and a certain timidity are manifested in the implementation of measures which can radically increase the technological standard of production and the quality of output. The losses of working time are still considerable. It is necessary to show greater concern for the development of the cultural and consumer services sector, municipal services, and public transport.

The speaker went on to dwell in detail on the problems of development in the country's agrarian sector. No matter how multifaceted the tasks facing the Soviet economy may be, in the final analysis they all merge into one, to ensure the improvement of the working people's well-being and create material conditions for the further flourishing of their spiritual and cultural life and their social activity.

Agriculture is of foremost significance for the solution of this historic task. The ways for its further development were defined in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the USSR Food Program which it approved. Major important decisions for the development of all sectors of the agroindustrial complex have been taken.

"But they will not 'work' just by themselves, "Comrade Yu. V. Androvpov said at the CPSU Central Committee conference on agricultural questions. "High standards of organization are needed, as well as the mobilization of working people for the struggle to implement them." This is why, now that the decisions which have been taken have come fully in force, the activity of party, soviet, and agricultural organs, of all workers in agriculture, an of the economic sectors linked with them must be geared to active and practical struggle to implement the Food Program tasks.

The last few years have seen the implementation of major measures aimed at raising the output of agricultural production. A firm foundation has been laid in a brief period for agriculture's transition to a predominantly intensive path of development and for the technological reequipping of all agroindustrial production. So far, however, one has not managed to overcome the lag in the agrarian sector. Production shortfalls occurred in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. Kursk Oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are in arrears to the state, and especially in terms of such important products as grain, sugar beet, meat, and milk.

Of course, the unfavorable weather conditions cannot be ignored here. Practice has shown, however, that Kursk Oblast also has a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and sovkhozes which constantly produce stable and good harvests. Others, on the other hand, always blame one thing or another to justify omissions in their work.

The Food Program's implementation is a matter for the entire party and all the people. All rayons, oblasts, krays, and republics, each sector of the national economy, and labor collectives not only in rural areas but also in cities must make the maximum contribution to the implementation of the Food Program. All our cadres must proceed from this premise in their work.

Noting that the Central Chernozem region is an important zone of agricultural production, the speaker stressed that the party and the government attach great significance to the further emhancement of this region's role and the improved exploitation of its rich natural and economic potential to increase the output of agricultural products and raw materials for industry.

It is a matter of honor for the oblast party organization, the rural working people, and all agroindustrial complex workers to make the best use of reserves for production growth and ensure the faster development of agriculture so that the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, rayons, and the oblast as whole fulfill their plan targets.

First and foremost it is necessary to ensure the stability of agriculture and an increase in its productivity. The key to this would be a rise in the standards of agriculture, the transition of kolkhozes and sovkhozes to scientifically substantiated zonal systems of farm management, the broad introduction of industrial production techniques and of achievements of modern selection work, and an active struggle against soil erosion. It is necessary to switch more abruptly toward intensification of livestock breeding, the accelerated development of the fodder base, and greater livestock and poultry productivity. Without such an approach the numerical growth in headcounts does not and cannot produce the required economic effect and production increase.

Speaking about work for a further upsurge of agricultural production, M.S. Gorbachev emphasized that the solution of social questions and bringing cultural and everyday conditions in rural areas up to urban standards more rapidly must not drop out of view.

Good prerequisites have been created now so that considerably more housing and other cultural and service facilities can be built in rural areas. More material resources have been allocated for this purpose. The main thing is to organize this work skillfully, make better use of local construction materials, and involve the capacities of city construction organizations in the construction work at kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The speaker noted that the new management organs of the agro-industrial complex, which now function both at the center and locally, are called upon to play a big part in the implementation of the Food Program. Enormous significance for raising production efficiency now attaches to the improvement of economic work in rural areas, the introduction of financial autonomy, and of progressive forms of labor and production organization and, above all, of collective and team contracts, and the radical improvement in all aspects of the storage, transportation, and processing of produce. The elimination of wastage and the maintenance of production quality provide a reliable path to really augment the food resources.

In agriculture the most crucial period -- gathering the harvest -- has now begun. This is a serious test for the new management organs in rural areas and for all working people in the agro-industrial complex. This period, more than any other time, requires high discipline and organization in work, total mobilization of existing resources and active assistance from the cities. By gathering the harvest properly and in good time, and by avoiding wastage we can and must produce additional millions of tons of grain, fodder, sugar beet, and other products this year, the CPSU Central Committee secretary said. This is what will set the standards for our struggle for high and results and for unconditional fulfillment of the state procurement plans for grain, meat, milk, and other products.

These festivities in Kursk are taking place on the eve of the 80th anniversary of the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress, which saw the creation of the Leninist party - the inspirer and organizer of all victories. The involvement of the masses in management was considered by V.I. Lenin "a wonderful means" which would multiply the strength of the state. Guided by this principle, the party consistently implements a line of expanding and deepening socialist democracy, mobilizing more fully the creative energy of the masses, utilizing their experience and knowledge, and further enriching the forms of working people's participation in state building. New and great opportunities are provided here by the law on labor collectives and enhancing their role in the management of enterprises, institutions, and organizations, which was recently adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

In its multifaceted activity the party proceeds from the fact that the formation of the new man is not only a most important program goal but also an immutable condition of communist building. This is why the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum set the task of decisively raising the entire ideological, educational, and propaganda work to the level of the great and complex tasks being tackled by the party at the contemporary stage. It is necessary to link ideological work with the struggle to fulfill key national economic and sociopolitical tasks and ensure the unity of word and deed.

Having stressed that the party attaches great significance to the improvement of all organizational and political work, the speaker noted that this makes it necessary to look afresh at many aspects of practical work, bring shortcomings more boldly to light, and struggle against formalism and bureaucracy, old-fashioned work methods, and everything that prevents the better utilization of our rich opportunities and the advantages of our social system and planned system of economic management. Scientific approach, high standards of professionalism and specificity, and constant reliance on the masses are most important requirements for style and methods of work under contemporary conditions.

M.S. Corabchev dwelt in his speech on current questions of foreign political activity by the CPSU and the Soviet state. He noted that the meeting of leading party and state figures from seven socialist countries, held in Moscow at the end of June, has become a major landmark in the struggle for peace. The joint statement adopted at the meeting expresses the unity of approach by the fraternal parties and states in evaluating the contemporary international situation and their desire to pool efforts aimed at preventing the threat of war and at strengthening peace and people's security. The statement emphasizes with utmost force the need to take immediate measures capable of directing the course of world events toward detente.

Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, confirmed this yeat again at his recent meeting with the FRQ federal chancellor, pointing out all the importance of arriving at an agreement to reduce nuclear weapons and improve the situation of Europe and all over the world.

In Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, in contrast with the aggressive course of imperialist states, are taking specific steps whose implementation offers practical opportunities to halt the dangerous development of events and channel them in a healthy direction. The broad package of new peace initiatives by the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries show the Leninist peace-loving policy in action.

To the accompaniment of tumultuous applause by those present, K.S. Corbachev attached the order to the city's banner.

RSFSR GOVERNMENT CRITICAL OF KURSK OBLISPOLKOM

PM130755 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Jul 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has examined the question of the work of the Kursk Oblispolkom. It was noted that the oblispolkom has stepped up its activity to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. It has increased its role in implementing the plans for the oblast's economic and social development.

However, the standard for the Kursk Oblispolkom's work in the leadership of its economy still does not fully match the increased present-day requirements. The session noted in particular that poor use is still being made there of the extensive rights granted to local soviets and that the ispolkom is slow in improving its work style and methods. Analyses of subordinate bodies' administrative activity are rare and sometimes lack depth. Rayispolkoms and gorispolkoms have essentially reconciled themselves to long backlogs in a number of industrial and agricultural sectors and are failing to take effective measures to eliminate the existing shortcomings.

Work style defects are having a particularly harmful impact on the situation in agriculture. In the last 7 years the oblast has had a shortfall of 2.5 million tons of grain, over 13.8 million tons of sugar beet, over 180,000 tons of livestock and poultry, and 190,000 tons of milk in its supplies to the state. The oblispolkom's particular attention was drawn to serious shortcomings in capital construction.

A resolution that was adopted lays down measures to eliminate the serious shortcomings in the leadership of the oblast's economic and social development and also to improve the oblispolkom's entire activity.

The same RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium session examined questions of how efficiently the results of scientific and technical cooperation with foreign countries are used in the national economy and of the draft state plan for the RSFSR's economic and social development for 1984.

KOMSOMOL MEMBERSHIP 'INCOMPATIBLE WITH RELIGION'

PM291513 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences A. Chertkov, lecturer at the Riga Polytechnical Institute Marxist-Leninist Philosophy Faculty, under the "Interlocutor" rubric: "The Price of Unprincipledness"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum's resolution "Topical Questions of Party Ideological and Mass Political Work" says: "It is essential to carry out the propaganda of scientific materialist views more vigorously among the population, devote more attention to athetist education, involve believers more widely in the life of society, and introduce Soviet ceremonies more persistently." Today, a well known academic and philosopher considers how to carry out the atheist education of young people more effectively.

In the past I was a believer. I was born into a religious family: Both my grandfathers were Orthodox priests. During my childhood I was taught to pray and used to be taken to church; from the age of 6, I attended my grandfather in the church, and I read a great deal of religious literature. At school in bourgeois Latvia I studied "God's law." This all led to my deciding to devote myself to the service of God and the church. After secondary school, I graduated at the Moscow Orthodox Ecclesiastical seminary in Zagorsk, and afterwards at the Ecclesiastical Academy too, where I obtained the degree of candidate of theology. I served as a priest for 5 and 1/2 years.

Gradually my world outlook changed: I began to doubt the religious dogmas, and I decided to break with religion.

After leaving the church, I studied at Moscow University's philosophy faculty, did graduate work, and defended a dissertation. I have now been engaged in teaching for more than 10 years. Since my break with religion, I have given numerous lectures on atheism in various corners of our country and met the most varied people. I am saying all this so that the reader may appreciate that I am able to form an opinion both on religion and on the attitude of young people to religion.

What sort of attitude do they have? There are among young people convinced and militant atheists; there are also, unfortunately, believers. The first group is naturally larger than the second. However, these two groups taken together are not particularly numerous. Much more numerous are those whose position may be described as a compromising attitude toward religion and everything associated with it.

This is disquieting for two reasons. First, because quite a large number of young people hold such views. When chatting with young men and women, one can often hear: "I don't believe in God. But neither do I see anything wrong in religion. So I don't understand why you oppose it."

They not only fail to understand the need for atheist propaganda, but even consider it perfectly normal to christen a child in church, get married there, celebrate religious festivals, and wear croses. And sometimes they consider even Komsomol membership wholly compatible with the "tribute" which they pay or believe it is possible to pay to religion.

Second, it is also disquieting because of the confusion and muddle in the heads of these sort of young people. They know neither science nor religion properly, do not think about philosophical problems, judge many things by hearsay, and do not have a clear position which they have worked out for themselves.

Let us take, for example, the "fashion", which has still not disappeared, of wearing crosses. When you talk with "cross wearers," it turns out that many of them have no idea that the cross is a symbol of Christianity and that to wear a cross is a sign of allegiance to religion. And they do not reflect on the fact that wearing simultaneously of two symbols -- the Komsomol badge and the cross -- is absurd.

This "stance" is more dangerous than outright religiosity. Why? Let us take a person who is sincerely convinced of God's existence and the rightness of religion. He is more or less, well acquainted with the religious dogmas. Thinking about them as he becomes familiar with science, Marxist-Leninist philosophy, and atheism, he must sooner or later come to the conclusion that God does not exist and that religion is a delusion. That is how it was with me and other people who used to be sincere believers and priests. A person's world outlook changes, his convictions change. This is not a simple process. But, in order that views may change, it is necessary that they exist in the first place.

I was prompted to speak out in two articles which have recently been published in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. The first was about the performers from theaters in Perm who sing in church choirs. They are not believers. Nor are they convinced and militant atheists, because an atheist would not relinquish his convictions and would never sing in church for any sort of money or benefit. That is to say, they are situated between the two: They have a compromising attitude toward the church. People will say to me: "Why compromising? They are singing for money. and perhaps inwardly they are even chuckling over the content of the prayers...."

Maybe they are. Maybe not. But in any case, they cannot fail to appreciate that they are working on behalf of religion: After all, they are not receiving money, and a considerable amount, for doing nothing. Naturally, and I know this from my own experience, the clergy seeks to ensure that the singers are religious people. But the number of believers is decreasing, and the number of people among them possessing the necessary vocal qualities to sing in a choir is also declining.

We do not have unemployment. Performers can, if need be, "supplement" their income by taking work in a cultural establishment. Benefitting culture and people rather than harming them. But the church attracts them because the "wages" there are bigger and more convenient. It turns out that money is money wherever it comes from.... What is this, if not the most complete unprincipledness? And unprincipledness that is all the more dangerous in that it may appear not only in the religious sphere.

It is closely connected with a lack of ideological commitment and an absence of any firm convictions. This came out particularly vividly in the three letters which prompted the article "None at All." Marina, the author of one of them, writes that she was baptized, but was not a believer. Why then did she accept baptism? As a former believer and former priest, I cannot understand her action. Moreover, I condemn her even from a religious standpoint. According to religion, baptism is the act of accepting someone into church membership. A nonbeliever, understandably, cannot be a church member. It transpires that her action was deception of the church, deception of believers who have the right to consider her as one of "theirs" after baptism, and, if he existed, deception of God. Her action is still more incomprehensible and reprehensible from my present-day standpoint as a convinced atheist. Why should nonbelivers seek to become church members and make themselves out to be believers?

I can anticipate what Marina would say to me if I should happen to talk with her on this topic. She would most likely say that she did not understand the meaning of the ceremony, and did not think about it. But she should have done so.

Alla's "position" is different. She writes that she is a believer, goes to church, makes confession, and receives communion. But she is a secret believer because she does not want to go "against everyone." And moreover she is a Komsomol member.... Every person has the right, enshrined in the constitution, to believe or not to believe in God. And if Alla were not a Komsomol member, then one could only regret her religiosity. It is her misfortune, and is not a crime. But she is acting hypocritically toward both her fellow-believers and her Komsomol comrades. She is deceiving both by her silence. So whose side is she really on?

Finally, Lena G.'s letter. She is a "Komsomol member who is a believer." What a strange ring that has to it! As she puts it, there are many young girls in her class who believe, if not in God, then in a supernatural force. I can say with the utmost responsibility, that there is no essential difference at all between God and a supernatural force -- no matter how it is conceived. So the girls believe in an updated "idol." But they study in a class with a physics and mathematics bent. Is it possible that the intensive study of the natural sciences never suggests to them the idea that scientific data are at variance with religious conceptions and disprove them? It is one of two things: either the girls who are believers are learning their subjects without understanding their meaning, or they are saying one thing in the lessons, but thinking another.

And, after all, we are not dealing with infants, but with people who already can and must answer for their own actions, understand their meaning, and develop and follow firm convictions.

But it is also necessary to think about something else. What are we doing to enable young people to develop a strong immunity to religion? When all is said and done, it will not emerge spontaneously.

I will never forget a talk I gave to some teachers. When I recommended that they step up atheist education, one teacher stated: "But that will draw children's attention to religion. They will begin to take more interest in it.... As it is, they know nothing about religion, and that is a good thing."

It is bad that they do not know. Atheist propaganda should be based upon knowledge and an interest in the problem. But, while relying on this interest, one must show the falsity of religion and the harm it does and develop an appropriate attitude toward it.

Here is a small illustration drawn from life. I was once invited to deliver a lecture in a school. It was Easter week. I arrived and could not believe my eyes: Was I in a school or within the confines of a church? Painted Easter eggs shells were scattered over the floor and desks. The schoolchildren and Komsomol members had painted Easter eggs and brought them to school, and no one minded. But the Easter egg is, after all, a religious trapping. Surely, this gives grounds for a serious talk about religion and the attitude toward it? I will be told that this is not religiosity. Even if that is so, it is the beginning of the formation of an indulgent attitude toward religion. If at Eastertime one can paint eggs, "bless" Easter cakes, and celebrate Easter in general, then why should one not get married in church? Where in this particular area is the borderline between what one can do and what one should now no longer do?

Surely, sometimes a Komsomol member, male or female, marries in a church and openly talks about it to comrades? Will this meet with a fitting rebuff everywhere? I am afraid that this will not be the case everywhere. Some people will say: Never mind, what difference do you think it will make....

I am not arguing in favor of declaring war on religion to the accompaniment of martial drums. That is not our way; those are not our methods. "Our method," the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum observed, "is that of education, persuasion, and propaganda."

In my view, it is absolutely essential to explain to future Komsomol members, on their admission into the Komsomol, that Komsomol membership is incompatible with religion. Some young people do not even suspect this, despite reading the Komsomol Rules. Meanwhile religion is a form of ideology incompatible with Marxism that is still quite widespread. Moreover, it exists legally and is permitted by our laws, which can sometimes lead certain young men and women astray.

It is essential to step up atheist education and improve its quality. It is no secret that many atheist measures are sporadic and unsystematic in character and are carried out to an insufficiently high standard. Finally, it is extremely important to develop a negative attitude toward religion, whatever form it takes, and a categorical rejection of it and everything connected with it. It is necessary to mold public opinion among young people in this spirit.

KOMSOMOL CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM PROCEEDINGS

PM131302 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 83 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Fifth Komsomol Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The fifth Komsomol Central Committee Plenum was held in Moscow 8 July 1983. It discussed the following questions:

1. On the Komsomol's tasks in strengthening the communist education of youth stemming from the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) plenum decisions and the plenum speech of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

2. Information report on the work of the Komsomol Central Committee bureau and Secretariat during the period since the fourth Komsomol Central Committee Plenum.

3. Organizational questions.

M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the work of the plenum.

V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, delivered the report "On the Komsomol's Tasks in Strengthening the Communist Education of Youth Stemming From the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum Decisions and the Plenum Speech of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

Speaking in the debate on the report were Ag.G. Bortsov, first secretary of the Moscow Komsomol Gorkom; S.M. Permyakov, carpenter of the construction and installation train of the Bamstroyput Construction Administration; V.I. Mironenko, first secretary of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee; V.N. Korchenkov, machine operator on Orel Oblast's Rzhavetskiy Sovkhoz; T.M. Gverdtsileli, student at the Tbilisi State Conservatoire; S. Abdrakhmanov, first secretary of the Kazakh Komsomol Central Committee; Dr. of Medical Sciences S.I. Kolesnikov, chairman of the Komsomol Central Committee Council of Young Scientists and specialists; V.I. Matviyenko, first secretary of the Leningrad Komsomol Obkom; V.V. Babiy, first secretary of the Moldavian Komsomol Central Committee; N.A. Koshelev, assistant chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate for Komsomol work; V.F. Derkach, deputy director of the Pavlysh V.A. Sukhomlinskiy Secondary School, Korvograd Oblast, for teaching and educational work; A.A. Shishov, chief editor of the journal KOMSOMOLSKAYA ZHIZN; N.L. Vislova, first secretary of the Ivanovo Komsomol Obkom; O. Abdykalykov, first secretary of the Kirghiz Komsomol Central Committee; L.K. Naletskaya, first secretary of the Krupskiy Komsomol Raykom in Minsk Oblast; K.N. Tsakhilov, first secretary of the North Osetian Komsomol Obkom; and M. Makhmudov, first secretary of the Tashkent Komsomol Obkom.

The plenum participants sent a letter with great enthusiasm to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

A.N. Kolyakin, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, delivered the information report on the work of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat during the period since the fourth Komsomol Central Committee Plenum.

The plenum examined organizational questions. V.I. Fedosov, who previously worked as first secretary of the Voronezh Komsomol Obkom, was elected secretary and member of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum released A.I. Korniyenko from his duties as member of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau in connection with his election as first secretary of the Ternopol Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom. V.P. Shaplyko was released from his duties as candidate member of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau in connection with his election as second secretary of the Gomel Belorussian Communist Party Obkom. I.N. Shchelokov was released from his duties as candidate member of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau in connection with his reassignment.

V.I. Mironenko, first secretary of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee, was elected a member of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau.

Komsomol badges of honor were presented to a group of Komsomol workers for great work on the communist education of youth.

Participating in the work of the fifth Komsomol Central Committee Plenum were Yu.S. Afanasyev, N.S. Perun, and G.S. Strizhov, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; AUCCTU Secretary V.N. Makeyev; R.I. Kosolapov, chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST; M.I. Khaldeyev, chief editor of the journal PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN; M.P. Gabdulin, chief editor of the journal POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE; RSFSR Culture Minister Yu.S. Melentyev; M.I. Kondakov, president of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences; V.M. Korotov, USSR deputy minister of education; and also responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, ministries, and departments, representatives of organizations and creative unions, first secretaries of union republic Komsomol Central Committees and Komsomol obkoms, assistant chiefs of the political directorates of military districts, fleets, and groups of forces for Komsomol work who do not belong to Komsomol central organs, Komsomol activists, and workers of the press, radio, and television.

ARMENIAN PLENUM DISCUSSES JUNE CPSU PLENUM

LD131031 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] The Central Committee Plenum of the Communist Party of Armenia discussed today the results of the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of party organizations ensuing from its decisions. Comrade Demirchyan, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the republic, delivered a report.

The plenum participants concentrated their attention on key issues of political, organizational, and economic activity.

It was stressed that the party organizations strengthened their work on ideological education. The standard set for executives not only in fulfilling production plans but also in creating a normal and moral and psychological climate in collectives has been raised.

The need to raise the ideological and political level of verbal and published propaganda and to use media effectively was pointed out.

PRESIDIUM AWARDS LITHUANIAN NEWSPAPER

LD131413 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] By decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Lithuanian republican Polish language newspaper KRASNOYE ZNAMYA has been awarded the Order of the Friendship of Peoples for fruitful work in the communist education of the working people and mobilizing them to fulfill the tasks of economic and cultural construction.

SAIDBAYEV ON LIMITS TO CENTRAL ASIAN LABOR MOBILITY

WA131200 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 24, 16 Jun 83 p 13

[Interview by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA special correspondent Yuriy Zarechkin with Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, Professor T. S. Saidbayev: "A Shortage. . . Despite the Availability?"]

[Text] Expand and improve the training of skilled workers from among all the nations and nationalities residing in the union republics -- that is the task that was posed by the 26th CPSU Congress. And that is necessary, as Yu.V. Andropov emphasized in his report "Sixtieth Anniversary of the USSR," not only for the development of the economy, but "it is also important politically."

[Question] Talib Sarymsakovich, the task that has been posed by the party congress -- the task of improving the training of national cadres of workers -- is one of the vitally important political tasks. . .

[Answer] . . . and it is the objective reflection of the natural laws underlying our social development. During the years of Soviet power, a large-scale, diversified industry has been created in all the union republics, and there has been a steady increase in the number of industrial workers who are representatives of the local population. In the society of mature socialism, the working class has become not simply the largest class, but also the majority of the working population. It is not by accident that sociologists begin specifically from this point when they characterize the social composition of the new historic community -- the Soviet people.

And what do we mean by "the majority of the working population"? This includes two-thirds of the people employed in production, the tremendous mass of the workers who are united into labor collectives. And, at the present-day stage, we are dealing with that category of workers, four-fifths of whom are people with complete or incomplete secondary or higher education. And this largely determines what is now the different role played by the working man. His labor takes on greater and greater intellectual content, and is combined more and more harmoniously with the conditions and requirements of the scientific-technical revolution and with the growing level of socialist culture. I think also that the interest of this newspaper in the topic of our discussion has been

predetermined by this: writers cannot fail to be excited by the social processes that are occurring so intensively.

[Question] I would like to note that the problems we are considering have much more to do with literature than might appear at first glance. I'm not speaking about social-political journalism: its participation in the raising and the resolution of any socially significant task is not only natural, but also mandatory. . . I will emphasize something else -- the necessity of studying more boldly and more frequently the processes of the formation of the national working class in novels and short stories. The topic is an acute and vitally important one. . . What should one do, then, sit the situation out in the literary trench?

[Answer] Sit it out? By no means. Of course you are right: studying the processes of the formation of national working cadres is a task of primary importance for writers. I have mentioned the fact that much was said about this, in particular, in the "topical interviews" that were conducted by the newspaper just before the 60th anniversary of the USSR. One of the discussions in the series -- the discussion with the first secretary of the Tajik CP Central Committee -- was, I recall, entirely devoted to problems of the republic's working class.

This interest in the topic is logical. And we are proceeding here primarily from the party and state tasks, from the specifics of that period which our society is living through. The party has always devoted a tremendous amount of attention to the growth of the national detachments of the Soviet working class, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov said in his report "Sixtieth Anniversary of the USSR," and the results of that are completely apparent to everyone. Currently the workers constitute the largest social group in all the union republics. At the same time the general secretary of the party's Central Committee noted that in some of them the indigenous nationality should be more completely represented in the makeup of the working class, and for that reason it is necessary to expand the training of the local cadres. He also mentioned the political importance of the task that was posed, because the multinational, and primarily the workers, the collectives are precisely that environment in which one can best nurture an internationalistic spirit and in which the fraternity and friendship of the nations of the USSR are reinforced.

I assume that when it is a matter of studying the processes in the environment of the national working class -- and that is specifically the way the question is posed, the *studying* of them -- then the direction taken by the search must also be tied in with the political, ideological aspects. . .

[Question] Do you have in mind a literary process, the writer's search?

[Answer] Primarily, yes. In my opinion, literature has moved ahead very little here during recent years, especially in those republics where the local working class needs its final consolidation as the leading social force. How many books, for example, during the past five years have been published on the topic we are discussing in Central Asia? To the best of my recollection, there have not been too many of them: Mirmukhsin's "Syn liteyshchika" [Foundryman's

Son" and Abdullakhanov's "Uragan" [Hurricane], by the Uzbeks. . . "Vzryv" [The Explosion] by the Kazakh Sarsekeyev and "Nurek" [Nurek] by the Tajik Akobirov. . .

[Question] I think that you're being somewhat subjective. The number of books published on work topics is a bit larger than that, but it is not only by quantity of what has been produced that one evaluates literature's contribution.

[Answer] I agree, that it is not just a matter of quantity. . . Incidentally, the same thing pertains to scientific developments. And I must state outright: they do not always have sufficient content. As a rule, they present the situation in a particular region, and formulate and pose the problem of training national worker cadres. . . But the number of ways for resolving that problem which are proposed is very small. Moreover, the substantiation of the problem frequently is, to a considerable degree, a reflection of the past, rather than the present.

[Question] But how in this instance does one evaluate the appearance of a number of books with very promising titles? One book that was published, for example, was Timofeyev's monograph "Formirovaniye Natsional'nykh Kadrov Rabochego Klassa SSSR" [The Formation of National Cadres of the Working Class in the USSR]. Another was Boyko and Vasil'yev's "Sotsial'no-Professional'naya Mobil'nost' Evenkov i Evenov Yakutii" [The Social and Occupational Mobility of the Evenki and Eveny of Yakutia]. And still another was the work produced by a group of authors, "Molodezh' Sibiri: Obrazovaniye i Vybor Professii" [The Youth of Siberia: Education and Choice of Occupation].

[Answer] Timofeyev's book, in essence, is a historical one. It deals with the rise of the working class in our country, but it does not touch upon modern problems. Rather, it states facts, basically through the use of figures, rather than explaining the nature of the processes that are occurring. But, most importantly, the formation of the national cadres is mentioned without a consideration of the national peculiarities of the population of the republic or specific region.

As for the two other books that you mentioned, I would like to mention, without however denying their indisputable value, the obvious disproportion in the scientific interests: it is good, of course, to have a detailed analysis of the life of small nationalities. . . but are we really to believe that there is a less acute need for such research studies for the peoples of Uzbekistan or Turkmenia?

But, disregarding these books now, I shall say that in analyzing a situation what is important for us is not the existence of various figures, but, rather, a realistic explanation of the situation and the substantiation of the future prospects. In Tajikistan, for example, practically every person in production represents the first generation of the working class. Is that important? Of course it is. Or, should one forget that many of the peoples of the East, having bypassed the capitalist stage of development, prior to the October Revolution did not have their own working class and continue to the present day to be primarily agrarian? (Among the Turkmens, in particular, workers constitute 39 percent of the total size of the republic's population, and

peasants and kolkhoz members constitute 45 percent.) And, naturally, one should not fail to consider the fact, when attempting to determine the assumed dynamics of the growth of the national worker cadres, that in Uzbekistan, for example, there is a large percentage of rural inhabitants who have been, since time immemorial, in an environment of a single nationality and who therefore have a particularly difficult time in adjusting to another life style, to other working and everyday conditions.

[Question] Do you mean that this is how you are illustrating the need for taking into consideration the national peculiarities when forming the local working class?

[Answer] Yes, that is exactly what I'm talking about. Any complications in the sphere of indoctrinating young national cadres are explained by one thing: the Central Asian peoples do not have any profound working traditions in the system of their life values or psychological principles.

What is typical in this sense is the microclimate in the Uzbek or Tajik family. Large family clans consisting of representatives of two or three generations, extensive ties of kinship, have a tangible influence upon the formation of the views and ideas of the young people when choosing an occupation and their life paths. The older people act as guardians of the traditions, which are at times obviously archaic and which do not help the young people to acquire an independent, meaningful life.

The leap across an entire socioeconomic formation cannot be made without leaving a trace. And if today the Central Asian peoples continue to be the least urbanized, and the rural areas in the East are distinguished by their low rate of mobility and are not always eager to provide working hands to the city, then the determining factor here is the roots that go far back into history.

[Question] The low mobility of the Central Asian rural areas has led to a situation in which a surplus of manpower has developed there. And at the 26th CPSU Congress mention was made of the acute need to use those reserves. You will agree that that situation is far from a common one to observe. To a definite degree it is even unique for our conditions.

[Answer] Not only unique, but also paradoxical. Despite the availability of many thousands of people in reserve, dozens of enterprises at the same time are experiencing a great shortage of working hands and are frequently forced to hold back their growth rates. And, even worse, the administrators of factories, plants, and construction organizations expend a tremendous amount of effort every year, using every true statement or falsehood, to lure from other parts of the country, which have just as great a need for labor resources, hundreds of skilled workers.

[Question] In Ashkhabad Oblast I happened to become acquainted with a practice of that nature. One of the plants in the construction industry there employs people who have been called in from Tataria, Bashkiria, the central zone of Russia, and even from Siberian cities.

[Answer] It is a measure that has been forced on the administrators of those enterprises. . . It is obvious that one of the tasks is the creation of conditions for the resolution of personnel problems by drawing on the local labor resources. I think that it is no simple matter to state unequivocally what should be done.

It would be naive to assume that the rural population of Central Asia does not have any idea of city life, or is afraid of it. According to data provided by sociologists, the intensity of the contacts between rural and urban inhabitants here is no lower than it is in the more mobile RSFSR. But, the share of the people who want to move to the city from, say, Kalinin Oblast is 16 percent, and those who want to move from the villages of Uzbekistan represent only 5.5 percent. In Tajikistan, as has been indicated by research, among the school graduates -- and we are discussing not only rural schools -- the share of those who want to work in industry is still very small. The preference is given to the branches that are traditional for the region -- textile, pottery, footwear, handicrafts, trade, public nutrition. . .

What should be done? -- that was the question I asked. It is necessary, indisputably, to improve the system of occupational training for young people. It is necessary to use the means of local enterprises for the construction of new PTU [vocational and technical schools], and to fill up many of the half-empty vocational and technical schools in the central part of Russia with young men and women from the parts of Central Asia in which there are surplus labor resources. In those "surplus" areas, as many people already realize, it is advantageous to create branches of urban enterprises. Not only is there is rather large profit, but, in additon, the people in the rural areas become adjusted to work that is new to them and to a new way of life. . . What is needed, of course, are scientifically substantiated recommendations on how to train and indoctrinate workers from among the local national environment.

Incidentally, I must note that these specifically well-substantiated recommendations are extremely important. Unfortunately, researchers sometimes violate principles that are known to everyone. Once, I recall, a group of scientists that was studying the working, training, and everyday conditions of young workers at enterprises in Russia and the Ukraine departed for Samarkand with precisely that kind of program. It is easy to guess that happened. . .

[Question] What you have mentioned, it seems to me, fails to take into consideration yet another important factor.

[Answer] The ideological one? But the system of indoctrinating young worker cadres also presupposes the ideological support of the process -- in the school, and primarily in the PTU.

[Question] I have in mind not only the ideological factor, but also the sociological support of the indoctrinational process. In the school or PTU there must be not only an occupational orientation, but also a social one. . .

[Answer] It is possible and necessary to change the social landmarks for the schoolchildren, and to reinforce in the young people in the Central Asian or

trans-Caucasus republics a steady interest in the worker occupations. Something that must become an especially powerful lever is international indoctrination, which provides the opportunity to make broad use of the social experience of the most diverse regions of the country. However, is our propaganda arsenal ready for this task? I assume that that it is not always ready, or, at least, not in all respects.

Take, for instance, the book-publishing policy, or the number of books that are being published on work topics. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee concerning literary and artistic magazines and their relationship with life, I recall, mentioned in completely definite terms the shortage of such works both for the USSR as a whole and in individual republics. But whereas in Russian one can still find a few things, where can one find this literature about the working class and its heroes -- whether popular literature, or more serious literature on social and political topics -- in the national languages of the East. That literature is practically nonexistent. Or just try finding a single magazine in Tashkent, Dushanbe, Ashkhabad, or Frunze of the type of the Moscow or nationwide SMENA or popular-science magazines like TEKHNIKA--MOLODEZHI or MODELIST-KONSTRUKTOR. They also are nonexistent.

And how to do we work with the newcomers -- the Tajik or Uzbek -- who have arrived in production? The volume of the labor and concerns of their indoctrinators, their mentors, is undoubtedly great. And much is indeed being done for young people -- who would deny that? But at the same time the number of lectures provided for them in their native language -- and they are people who are not yet acquainted with the work atmosphere -- is still small. They are not offered books from the local national publishing houses, which could help them to understand the essential of production life. . . What happens is that we sometimes forget to put the proper orientation on our propaganda, or the mass political work, with the proper consideration of the national peculiarities. Now that really is a paradox!

In my opinion, it's high time to express this proposal. The 26th CPSU Congress, as we have noted, isolated as a special, self-contained task the resolution of the questions linked with the formation of national detachments of the working class in the Central Asia and the Caucasus. Why not, in development of this, create special-topic regional programs for those two parts of our country? In those comprehensive programs one could stipulate all the basic trends for scientific research, the economic and ideological support of the process of training and indoctrinating the generation of the national working class.

[Question] Talib Sarymsakovich, I would not like to prejudge the fate of your proposals. In the final analysis, what has been stated is good food for thought and, we shall hope, will lead to the making of decisions. . .

[Answer] In any instance, the job ahead is no simple one, and its overall trends, I feel, are well known. Nevertheless I would like once again to emphasize the rightness and immediacy of the task: the working class today must become the majority of every major Soviet nation which constitutes, in addition, the basic population of the union republic. The overall tendency confirms the natural regularity of precisely this development. Whereas in

1959 workers with families were the largest group of the population in six of the union republics and in 1970 in 13, since 1975 they constitute the largest group in all the republics without exception. Sociologists note that these dynamics have coincided not by chance with the advent of Soviet society into the period of mature socialism -- a period when a qualitatively new phase in the fulfillment by the working class of its historic mission is beginning.

Properly speaking, this is what today, I think, should determine the political role both of science and of literature in the process of the formation of national detachments of the working class.

We are justified in expecting literature to provide us with a profound study of the questions that have been touched upon. We have a right to expect a more consistent and more complete elaboration of the topic, in order to keep us from rushing off to extreme or flying into a rage, after striking the "golden vein." It is important to preserve the variety of the research field. To cultivate that field ceaselessly, painstakingly on every plot of land. And then the time will come to bring in the harvest.

HARVESTING OF GRAIN, OTHER CROPS REVIEWED

PM131410 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 2

[O. Pavlov agricultural review: "The Harvest is Moving North"]

[Text] In a week the harvest has "travelled" from the Kuban foothills to Kursk and Orel. In this time graincrops have been harvested on 7.2 million hectares and threshed on 4.6 million hectares. And throughout the country as a whole, as of 4 July the figures were 10.9 million and 6.4 million hectares, respectively. So far this is a faster pace than for a number of preceding years.

The weather, however, continues to set tasks for the farmers. The high temperature in the southern and southeast Ukraine, the southern Central Chernozem, and a number of rayons of Rostov Oblast is beginning to tax the row crops. There is an obvious shortage of moisture for the graincrops in the west of Altay Kray and some rayons of Novosibirsk, Omsk and Pavlodar Oblasts. And in the north of the Volga region and the Nonchernozem, on the other hand, there has been heavy rain. Perhaps it will be of some benefit to industrial crops, but it has quite tangled the graincrops, and they have become lodged over large areas. So the farmers never have an easy time and the harvest is never straightforward.

But things are getting done. The graincrops are being harvested by 24 Ukrainian oblasts. The grain of the North Caucasus has gone to the state granaries.

Working around the clock, the Kuban elevators have taken in over 0.25 million tons of grain. All the kray's rayons are selling grain to the state. Over 800 reception points are in operation. New loading ramps have been installed to unload the truck-trailers at 200 points.

In Stavropol Kray over 16,000 trucks are employed on the route from combine to threshing floor to elevator. All heavy-freight trucks and truck-trailers, irrespective of their departmental "registration," have been placed under the jurisdiction of the agro-industrial associations.

The grain has also reached the state granaries from the Don fields. So far there are no blockages on the grain routes here. But there are still too few transport facilities, and this is creating constant tension. Many farms are succeeding only with difficulty in maintaining a rapid harvesting rhythm. Unloading trucks and trailers not fitted with dumping devices at small threshing yards remains particularly labor-intensive.

True, they are seeking a way out. In a number of rayons, on the basis of the experience of the machine operators of the Bolshevik and 40 Let Oktyabrya kolkhozes, Tsimlyanskiy Rayon, the SMU-0.5 stacker mounted on a Belarus tractor is being used to handle the grain.

On the Vilyams Sovkhoz, Zernogradskiy Rayon, machine operator N. Shevchenko has suggested mounting a grain unloader on a Belarus tractor. Two workers take 1.5-2 hours to mount it on a tractor, while the time taken to unload grain from a truck is 2.4-3 minutes.

The oblast engineering services have prepared the equipment carefully. Scientists' studies have shown that, during the barley harvest, the main losses are accounted for by a combine's reaping device. Therefore the reaper cutterbar, reel, augers and inclined conveyors have been carefully adjusted.

I write this for the following reason. This year the graincrops are varied, are ripening unevenly and, as stated above, are and will be lodged. All this must be considered in good time. Considerable experience in the careful, skilled harvesting of grain has been accumulated in recent years. There are attachments like Morozov's reels, which are easy to produce but reliable and which make it possible to harvest any graincrops. And the farm engineering services must make every effort to reorganize rapidly under any conditions, to observe the optimum work schedule for equipment, and to prevent losses. The harvest is a matter for machinery. And during the harvest the engineer is one of the main protagonists.

In addition, in a number of regions the role of the engineer is particularly crucial now because thousands of farms are bringing in two or even three harvests at the same time. After all, in addition to grain crops they are procuring feed and in some places vegetables.

On the "green" harvest front, matters stand as follows: grass has been cut on 36.1 million hectares -- 43 percent -- in the country altogether, which is 4.6 million hectares more than by this time last year.

The first grass-cutting, TASS reported, has been carried out in the Moscow area. Some 70 percent of the annual requirement for hay, haylage and vitaminous grass meal has been laid in. The poor weather has not stopped the haymaking on the meadows near Moscow. Many farms used mower-crushers, pickup choppers and forced ventilation plants.

Throughout the country as a whole, hay has been procured on 11.7 million hectares, cured hay on 9.6 million hectares, silage on 2.1 million hectares, straw on 1.1 million, and grass meal on 600,000 hectares more than last year.

In harvesting the graincrops, the southern farms are sowing the fields with secondary crops. They cover 918,000 hectares.

The tending of the crops continues. The potato crops' first inter-row tilling has been carried out over the entire sown area and the second over more than 2 million hectares. The cotton plants have been tilled four times.

The mass harvesting of new potatoes is underway and they are being delivered to industrial centers earlier than last year.

So July, the middle month of summer, has begun amid multifarious arable farming cares..

LAUNCHING OF COSMOS-1482 SATELLITE REPORTED

LD140713 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 14 -- The Soviet Union Wednesday launched another sputnik, Cosmos-1482, to continue the study of the earth's natural resources in the interests of various sectors of the USSR's economy and international cooperation.

The satellite was inserted into an orbiting path with the following parametres: Initial period of revolution -- 90.2 minutes, maximum distance from Earth -- 376 kilometres, minimum distance -- 217 kilometres, inclination of the orbit -- 70 degrees.

The satellite's on-board equipment is functioning normally.